Post Box 322
Telegrams: "Chronicle".

Registered No. B. 4666
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

WEEKLY

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. I NO. 10 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 9, 1942 PRICE THREE ANNAS

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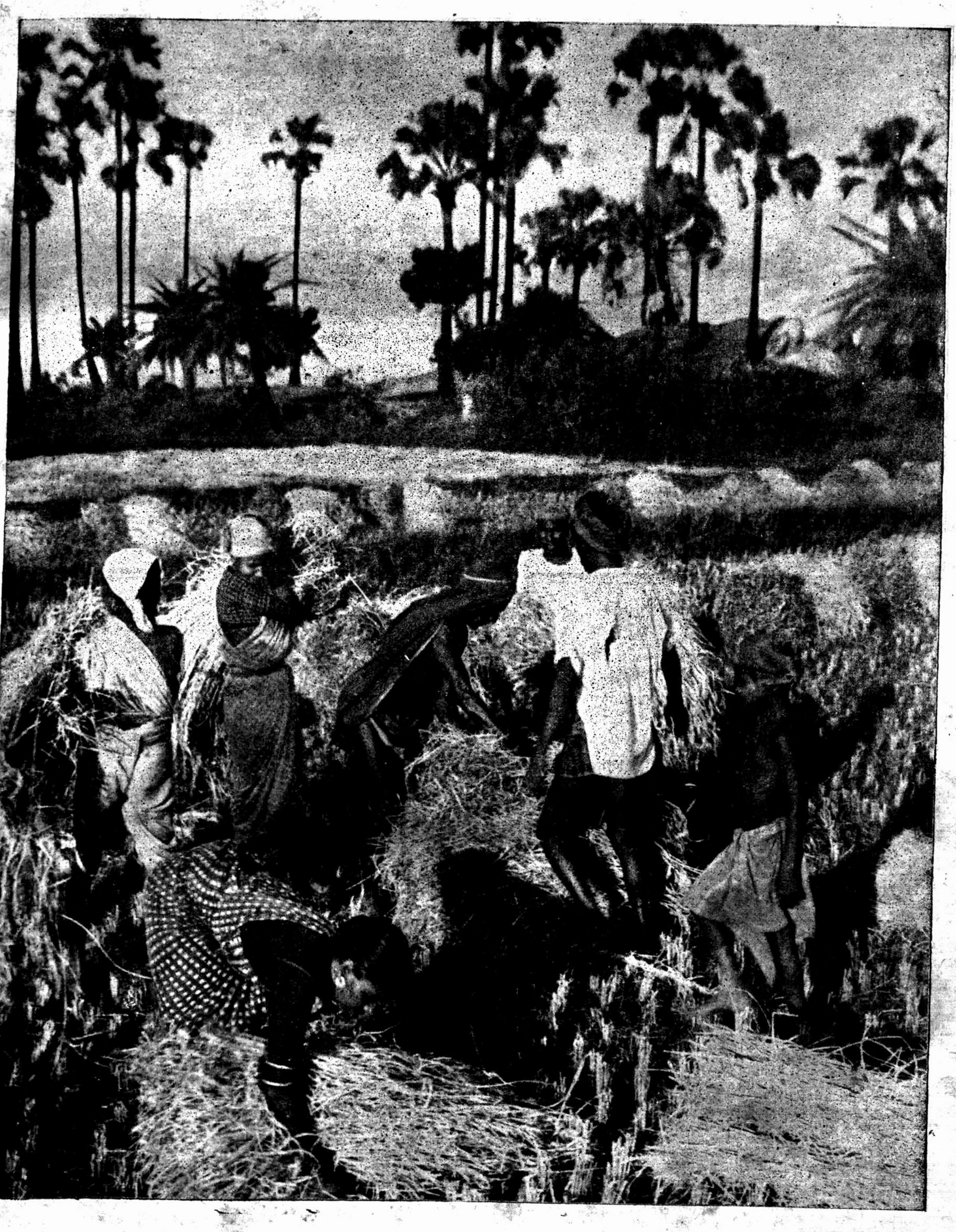
Harvest Time



—*B. F. Ferreira.*

SECOND 'FOOD FRONT' FOR INDIA

137413

A RUSSIAN SHORT STORY

By G. FISH

KERIM AHMED OF KIROVABAD

(Translated From "Izvestia")

Kerim Ahmed was reading a letter, just received from Kirovabad, his home. His grey eyes were sparkling; he had the bronze coloured face of the southerner. He sat down at the entrance of the blockhouse in order to read the scrawl of the letter he had been waiting for so long.

Parakhin, the political officer of the company, who had brought the letter, had a smile on his face as he watched Ahmed.

"Well, Kerim, what's the news from home? Is it a boy or girl?"

It was known in the company that Kerim's wife was expecting a child. Kerim was deeply devoted to the quick, black-eyed Sona whom he had married only two years ago. Sona worked in a cotton factory and her pretty face was familiar to all the men for Kerim always carried her photograph with him.

"A boy!" suddenly exclaimed Kerim and looked round at his friends triumphantly.

"A boy! Well, well, my congratulations!" said the officer, and he was the first to shake Ahmed's hand.

The political officer went out of the dug-out and the men collected around Ahmed. Kerim suddenly asked: "Who is the bravest man in this company, comrades?"

"Why do you want to know that?" the men asked in surprise.

"I think that Fedor is the bravest", said Kerim as if to himself and looked at Semchenko.

"Oh, stop it," said Semchenko, "Why do you ask this?"

Everyone in the dug-out understood what Kerim Ahmed had referred to. Returning from a reconnaissance, Semchenko and Kerim had come across a hidden enemy sniper. Fortunately the enemy got so frightened himself that his first shot missed and the bullet snapped off the twig of a pine tree.

Kerim and Semchenko threw themselves into the snow and returned the fire. The sniper was sitting in a small blockhouse some twenty metres away.

"Let's take him alive," Semchenko whispered to Kerim; "do just what you see me do." And he threw a grenade at the enemy without setting the fuse.

The trick worked and the enemy, dropping his automatic, pressed his body flat to the ground, crossing his hands over his head to protect himself against the inevitable explosion of the grenade. He couldn't imagine that an inactive grenade would be thrown at him.

Semchenko just had time to jump up and cover the distance to the blockhouse in a few leaps. When Kerim, following his friend stepped into the dug-out, he saw Fedor already tying up the completely surprised enemy.

"That's the stuff, that's the mother-wit of the Russian warrior," said the major when the two inseparables Kerim and Fedor Semchenko brought the prisoner into headquarters.

That was about a month ago.

On the evening of the day when the letter arrived, the two comrades, after return from patrol, were sitting in front of the red-hot iron stove, drying their puttees.

At the moment the political officer Parakhin came into the dug-out. He looked at the men and said:

"A volunteer is wanted for a very dangerous job—a most important job. Who'll come?"

Everyone in the dug-out stood up. Semchenko also got up, pushing his bare leg hastily into the felt boot. Kerim Ahmed also got up, and as he did so he felt the blue envelope crunch in the pocket of his thick coat.

"Sit down" said the political officer, turning to Semchenko. "You've only just returned from patrol." His eyes rested on Kerim.

"I volunteer"—and Ahmed's grey eyes sparkled. "I volunteer; send me, comrade!"

"In that case, please let me go too. We are always together," said Semchenko.

"All right, you will both go."

Two kilometres in the rear was our rifle company. For two days communications had been interrupted. The task now was to deliver to the company a basket with six carrier pigeons. The willow basket was very light, but it was not very convenient to carry.

Kerim would stop often to dip his hand the basket and pull out a pigeon. He would then push the pigeon under his coat and keep it there for some minutes in order that the bird might warm itself against his body. It was an extremely cold night.

The friends went very carefully. Sometimes it seemed to them that they saw white Finnish patrols. Twice they had false alarms. Once it was indeed a Finnish patrol, but it had not seen them. At last the friends got to their destination and the sentry took them to the commander.

"We have food and enough ammunition," wrote the company commander on the thin cigarette paper of the pigeon post. In the morning Kerim watched the released dark-blue pigeon fly up to a snow-covered twig, look around and then, spreading his wings, soar up and fly away.

As soon as the evening fell Ahmed and Semchenko started back. On the way they met a Finnish patrol, and this time there was shooting. The blue, red, and white fires of tracer bullets cut the dark winter night.

Semchenko and Ahmed killed five white Finnis with their automatic rifles. Semchenko was slightly wounded in the hand. The warm blood froze on his coat sleeve and the cuff became hard and brittle.

Kerim was wounded in the chest. He was lying in the snow, his voice had a terrible rattle and his hands clutched and unclutched in the snow.

"Fedor," whispered Kerim, "Fedor, are you there? Are you there, Fedor?"

A few minutes later Kerim died in his friend's arms. Semchenko took his Party ticket from his pocket, a cutting from the divisional newspaper and a letter. He hid the body in the snow-covered bushes, and an hour later he stood before the political officer.

The political officer took the Party ticket with the fresh traces of blood on it and carefully unfolded the letter which had only yesterday come from Sona. In this letter there was the following request from Sona: "Please let me know, my dear Kerim, the name of the bravest man in your company and I will give his name to our son. Our son is a very merry and healthy boy. Father says you too were like that...."

In the evening, bent over an upturned plywood box which served as a table, the political officer wrote a letter to distant Kirovabad. He wrote two pages and amongst the many lines were the following: "I am giving you the name of the bravest man in our company. His name is—Kerim. Give this name to your son and may he grow and be as brave as his father...."

Soviet Planning Against War In Far East

By Patricia Grey

The possibility of war in the Far East has been a dynamic force in Soviet planning east of the Urals since 1928. The romantic conception of Siberia where picturesque Cossacks galloped over the barren steppes, or as a dreary prison area of exiled convicts, is no longer true to-day.

The object of the Soviet Government under the Five-Year Plans was to make Siberia self-sufficient in heavy industries, foodstuffs and manufactured goods.

The total population of this huge country, which in area is seven and a half times the size of India, is only 21 millions as compared with India's 400 millions. Migration and settlement has, therefore, been a key project. Before 1914 there were vast migratory movements to Siberia because of the lack of cultivable land in the central areas. More recently special efforts to create new settlements have increased the population by about one-third. However, the rate of increase in rural population was not as great as that of the urban areas, and lack of labour is a serious problem.

The Granary

As regards agriculture under impetus of the 2nd and 3rd Five-Year Plans, an effort was made to make Siberia the granary of the future. Industrialisation has helped its development in providing food for the workers and the raw materials for new industries. A special feature has been the vast industrialisation of agriculture itself and the increased use of machinery. 'Kolkoz', or collectivised peasant farms, have taken the place of small individual peasant holdings, while 'sovkoz', or the large state farms have played a leading role in crop and livestock production. The bulk of crops and livestock come from the collectives. By 1936, nearly all peasant holdings had been collectivised, and tractor stations had been set up to service the farms.

Increased use of electricity and machinery in planting and cultivating is revolutionising Siberian agricultural economy, and improved forms of irrigation, land reclamation in the East, the use of chemical fertilisers, and careful seed selection, have all helped to increase the output of crops.

In livestock, numbers and quality have been increased by encouraging collectives to have their own herds. Stress is laid on improvement of breeds.

Western Siberia specialises in wheat, oats and soya beans, and the more industrial crops of flax, hemp, sun-flower seeds and sugar beets. It is also practically self-sufficing in dairy products and meat.

In minerals, Siberia is a veritable treasure house, with vast reserves. Its potential wealth in minerals is incalculable. It has all the basic fuels of oil and coal to provide power for the industries which utilise the enormous deposits of iron ore, manganese, lead, silver, gold, copper and zinc. The iron comes mainly from the famous 'Magnet Mountain' near Magnitogorsk. The U.S.S.R. is the world's largest producer of manganese. Valuable metals in war industries such as chromite, tungsten and bauxite are mined. The Soviet's great air force is dependent on the alumina produced from bauxite. Gold deposits are estimated at one-third of the world's resources.

In addition to these raw materials, the discovery of various chemicals has given an impetus to a large chemical industry. Asbestos so widely used in the automobile factories is abundant.

Drive For Industrialisation

The enormous drive for industrialisation has given birth to two great industrial centres in Siberia. The first in the Urals including Sverdlocvsk, Chelybiansk and Magnitogorsk and the second in Central Siberia—Livo-Sibirsk being the capital of this and Kouznietsk and Kouzbass, the two most important towns. The first of these centres produces every form of iron and steel product, and the second provides the coal for the former group. The growth of these factory towns has been extremely rapid. They seem to have sprung out of the steppes. It is planned to supply all the Far Eastern requirements in iron and steel.

An important adjunct to industrial economy is the development of hydro-electric power. The annual output of energy is 4,000 million K. W. from the huge power station near Lake Baikal.

In the utilisation of all this amazing wealth the development of transport by road, rail, river, sea and air plays an important part. The main artery of communication is in the Trans-Siberian railway, which has been made invaluable by the building of a double track.

Civil aviation continues to progress and all the important towns are linked by air. Tele-communication development has kept abreast of the times. In 1939 two telegraph lines were opened between Khabarovsk and Moscow, linking the East with the West, and in early 1940 a photo-telegraphic connexion was made between the two cities.

If Siberia is to be battle field of the future, and if the battle is to be directed to the east instead of the west the Axis will find that the inexhaustible resources of that hitherto almost unknown part of the world will prove to be an insurmountable *obstacle to any westward advance.*

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PARK OF CULTURE AND REST

Moscow's Unique Achievement

By D. G. TENDULKAR

The other day a Ceylonese friend accompanied me to see a Soviet film. He was so much impressed by the Soviet songs and dances that he spontaneously said that such a land can never be subjugated by Germans. His meaningful remark persuades me to depict a part of Soviet Russia's cultural achievements

To the Soviets culture does not connote passive interest in things of beauty, but it embraces every province of intellectual and physical sphere: arts, education, sciences, physical culture and so many other things of life. They actually call their popular amusement parks—"Parks of Culture and Rest." War or no war cultural activities in the Soviet Union march ahead.

If you happen to be in Moscow even for a day do not miss to visit its Central Park of Culture and Rest. Because here you get an idea of the cultural activities of the Soviets in a nut-shell.

This unique park, running four and a half miles along the right bank of the Moscow River, hums with life from early in the morning till late at night. It is named after Maxim Gorky, the most popular and forceful Russian writer. Every day from sixty to seventy thousand people visit its theatres, library, cinema house, playing grounds, cafes and other places of recreation and amusement. On free days and holidays the number of visitors swell to even 300,000.

Workers' Initiative

Prior to the revolution Moscow had no modern public parks or gardens. The Central Park of Culture and Rest was laid out at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan period. The workers of Moscow took the initiative in founding this park. Tens of thousands of Moscovites participated in laying out the grounds and in the construction of the various park buildings. Moscow's architects, horticulturists and artists helped to create this unique park in the world. To-day such parks are to be seen in every big city of the Soviet Union.

The Gorky Park of Culture and Rest has the proud record of having two million flowers planted each year. Beautiful statues of splendid Soviet youths, and magnificent fountains are scattered over the huge space of the park. Cosy summer houses, sun-bathing places, boat-cafes, swimming places, band-stands are at the service of the visitors in this people's park. A wide embankment along the Moscow River serves as a boulvard for happy young couples.

The popularity of this Central Park is not so much due to its beautiful surroundings as to the wide choice of facilities for interesting cultural recreation that it provides to millions of people.

To visit this park you pay a nominal entrance fee. As soon as you enter the park you come across varied gigantic posters of great artistic and educative value. As far back as 1934, when I first visited this park, I came across anti-Fascist posters explaining the meaning of Fascism. There were posters about A. R. P. and instructors to teach you how to defend against air raids. Then there were posters explaining how to keep good health, what to eat what not to eat, child-care, how to fight malaria, venereal diseases and umpteen other things. These posters are executed by ace artists like Dent, Moore and Efimov under the supervision of specialists on various subjects. They are so attractive and meaningful that visitors hardly miss them.

Folk-Dance Classes

As you go little further you will notice young people practising folk-dances. Young instructors welcome every one to join their classes in dancing. Some of them strike up a tune on their instruments, the young girls improvise a folk-dance, the boys join in with them, a circle is formed round solo dancers; they clap their hand in time with the beat. Some of these dances are freely derived from the rhythm of life and from folk-music.

The distinguishing feature of the Gorky Park is that it combines rest in picturesque surroundings with wholesome recreation. The visitors have a wide choice of varied amusement—concerts of light music including jazz, symphony concerts, choir circles and opera performances, popular lectures on science, art, literature, technology etc.

Music is a means of unifying broad masses of people and the Soviets use it effectively even in their parks. Considerable quantity of folk-music and songs are practised by hundreds under the supervision of experts in different parts of the park.

Through its six theatres, its circus, cinema theatre and a score or so of bandstands for its many orchestras, the Park acquaints its visitors with the best productions of classical and contemporary art and music as well as the art and music of different nationalities of U. S. S. R. Leading theatrical companies from all over the Soviet Union give performances in the Park's indoor and open-air stages. The Green Theatre of the Gorky Park is the largest open-air theatre in the country. Magnificent mass performances in which thousands of people participate are staged here before an audience of 20,000. The Bolshoi theatre of Moscow, the most well-known in the country, presents its best operas and ballet every year. During the performance of Carmen, the huge stage of the Green Theatre represented the square in Seville, and an arena for bull fighting. About 200,000 people saw the picturesque ballet, the Caucasian Prisoner, presented by the Bolshoi Theatre.

One of the interesting aspects of the Park's activities is the development of amateur art. The various competitions and contests in recitation, dancing, music and drama organized in the Park attract hundreds of participants. The best amateur art circles give daily performances and concerts in the Park's theatres

A day off in the Moscow Park. Workers learning modern jazz dancing.

Unique Feature

The unique thing about this Park is there are booths where big scientists, engineers, and agronomists initiate people in the mysteries of sciences. On fixed days and at fixed times any one can approach them to help solve difficulties in the intricate scientific problems confronting eager laymen. These are called consulting rooms. Besides these facilities there are lecture rooms, laboratories to impart popular knowledge in the sphere of science, technology and literature. In addition to lectures and exhibitions, visitors to the park get the opportunity to perform experiments under the guidance of experts. A number of exhibitions dealing with sciences and technology are held in the Park every year.

The reading rooms of the Park offer a variety of reading material to its visitors. The Lenin Library of Moscow, the biggest in the Soviet Union has a branch in the Park to cater for its readers. The Park library issues three thousand books a day. An expert librarian guides the visitors to choose books on various topics. Leading authors initiate people in literature, art and sciences by means of discussions and lectures. "Poet's Day" is very popular with the visitors. On this day the leading poets of the country recite verses and passages from the classics as well as from their own works. Important events in the scientific and literary events are celebrated with appropriate exhibitions and lectures. Great Soviet scientists like Kapitza, and explorers like Prof. Schmidt give account of their work to a large audience in the Green Theatre. To make such lectures lively films and lantern slides are often used.

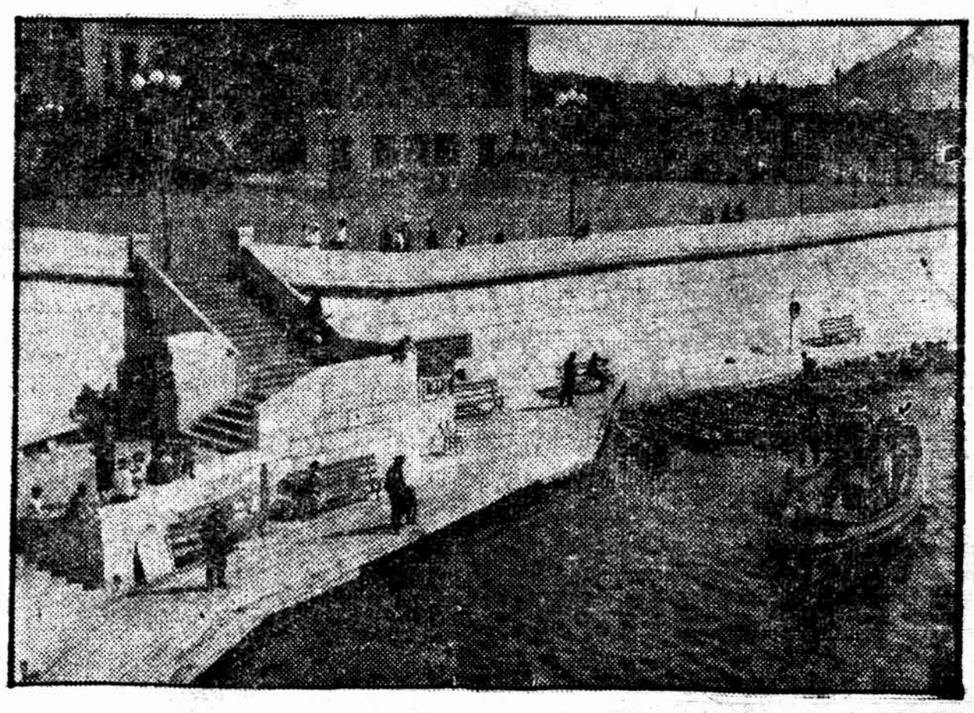
Sports Meetings

Politics plays an important part in the educational work of the Park. Editors of Moscow's leading papers and keen students of politics hold discourses on the important political events. Maps and statistical charts are used to enable people take keener interest in the international politics.

Physical culture education and the facilities for games and sports occupy an important place in the routine of the park-life. To-day the Park has more sports grounds than there were in the whole of Moscow twenty years ago. Special grounds for light athletics

(Continued on page 18)

Russian folk-dances in the Moscow Park.



Gorki Central Park stretches along the Moscow river.

The Underground Press

Journalists' Honeymoon With Death

By C. K. NARAYANSWAMI

Gen. de Gaulle, leader of the Free France Movement, in a recent proclamation to the French people declared:

"We want this war to result in a world organisation establishing lasting solidarity and mutual help between nations in every sphere."

And "Reuter" told us that the proclamation was published by the Underground Press both in "occupied" and "unoccupied" France.

What is the Underground Press? Whence does it arise?

In the Underground Press is sublimated the romantic revolutionary urges of an oppressed people. Deprived of the elementary democratic rights of free organisation and free expression they discover numerous methods of expression and propaganda. The Underground Press is the most potent of these methods. As the mouthpiece of the oppressed and the repressed, it seeks to canalise their discontent through positive channels and directs them to action and achievement. Underground newspapers, therefore, have often many times more circulation than the 'no-the-ground ones.

Those engaged in their production are often some of the best men and brains among the people. But they live unknown to them. Their life is one of eternal vigil, as the sleuth hounds of the Law are constantly on the hunt for them. Indeed the Underground Press is a romance in the period of revolutionary struggles and those engaged in its conduct live a consecrated life. But it is romance of a sort, so unlike the pleasing and happy circumstances with which this word is usually associated. Here they flirt with Fate and honeymoon with Danger—even Death. With the Underground Press is associated some of the greatest names in History.

"Let noble fury's passion soar,
In each breast flaming bright
The war is on—our people's war,
Our sacred final fight."

This is the theme on which the Underground Press dwells. The thousand and one little and grave acts of tyranny and oppression are brought to the forefront and the people are told what a Free country would be like in contrast. Inevitably passions are roused and a whole nation see this with the spirit of revolt, for "The war is on—Our people's war."

Challenge To Traitors

The fall of France came as a shock even to Frenchmen. The noble ideals of the great French Revolution, however, still remains the heritage of every Frenchman and woman. The traitors who betrayed their country cannot sell its soul. The Underground Press of France is to-day the challenge to these traitors. There are scores of these illegal newspapers or sheets. *L'Humanite, Pantagruel, Valmy, L'Ordre, Resistance, Liberte, Nouveau, Liberation, Le Voix de France, Le Feu, Peuple de France, La Guerre Continue, Les Petites Aisles de France, La France Continue* are some of these. They vary in appearance and size. From the typewritten sheet, stencilled and duplicated page, to the handprinted paper—they are circulated all over France and have puzzled the Men of Vichy and perplexed Hitler.

The R. A. F. raids over France have been used as the big stick to prop up anti-British propaganda by Germany and Hitler's stooges in Vichy. What is the patriotic Frenchman's reply to such propaganda? Here is a sample. 'Pantagruel' wrote:

> "If we admit that the English are fighting for us at the same time as for themselves, and that is the true case, they are no more to be blamed than our own soldiers who blew up our bridges and destroyed our fortresses. That is one of the unhappy necessities inherent in war, and one can only judge them with fairness in recalling the reasons which dictate the acts. . . . . It is our ardent hope that an English victory will save France from the loss of several of her provinces her colonies, from economic slavery and from forced inflation."

This is good so far as it goes; but it obviously represents the upper-class politics. In the context of the present world war in its second stage it can make little appeal to the millions in the factories and workshops who look for a Free France among the free peoples of the world. They would not like to return to Tweedledum again.

Valuable Tonic

'L'Ordre Nouveau' however, does one better. It says, talking of the Nazi New Order:

> "When Germans and their agents talk of a New Order—an order under which nothing works and one dies of hunger—when they talk of *collaboration*, it is well to remember the declarations these same Germans have made and which are being repeated in Germany to-day."

'L'Ordre Nouveau' then quotes from the German Press. Here are some samples:

> "We must show that we are in this world to be masters of it, and that we dominate Europe".—('Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung'.)
>
> "After the war Germany must digest all the conquered territories." ('Voelkischer Beobachter').
>
> "After the war when we need labour, it is clear that the German workers must have the lion's part and that foreigners will only be employed as unskilled labourers".—('Das Schwarze Corps').

Such stuff often works as a valuable tonic on the sullen and the sluggard who are often content to accept situations as ordained by Fate or Providence. This is inductive propaganda and is bound to make broad appeal and an inner upsurge.

Here is an inimitable bit from another of these clandestine papers, 'La Guerre Continue', hard to beat in biting sarcasm:

> "Marshal Bugeaud, who conquered that North Africa which we are now handing over to Germany, liked to say: 'An army of sheep led by a lion is more to be feared than an army of lions led by an ass.' The English have Churchill; we have Darlan." It could as well have said, Petain!

It is said in St. John: "The truth shall make you free." Every one in India is conversant with the well-known saying in Sanskrit: "Satyameva jayate, nanritam", or "Satyan-nasthi prodharmah." That is to say. "Truth alone shall abide, never falsehood", or "There is no higher 'dharma' (creed) than truth." A simple narration of a gruesome fact often has lightning effect. 'Liberation' came out with the first eye-witness account of the Nantes Execution. It told the people how the hostages were led to a quarry and there massed against the walls while the machine-gun opened fire on them.

> "An hour later lorries arrived and young and old were carted away, leaving behind a trail of blood and against the wall of the quarry dark pools of blood and crimson patches on the quarry walls . . . . Next day thousands of people came with flowers and covered the blood-stained stones . . . . A few days later the Nantes Kommandatur published a list of forty-eight names. Two names were missing and will not be revealed. The two names were those of women."

As these thousands of Frenchmen and women paid their floral homage to the martyrs, they must have taken the silent vow:

"We shall repulse the slaughterers
Of our noble human minds,
The ravishers and torturers.
The scourge of all mankind."

The "Modus Operandi"

How is the Underground newspaper produced? M. Paul Simon tells the story. He is the founder of "Valmy." Simon is a patriotic Frenchman and had seen distinguished military service. He was awarded the Medaille Militaire in the last war. Says Simon: "The first two numbers were made with the help of one of those toy printing sets, the rubber type of which is placed in a tiny four-line composing stick. The first number, of which fifty copies were printed and hand-corrected, was a month's work. The second number took just as long, but this time we printed hundred copies . . . . . For the second number we ran out of printing ink. This was a serious matter, since to obtain any more we should have had to ask for a buyer's permit from the police, a step which, as you will understand, we felt hardly inclined to take. The third and fourth numbers were typewritten, 150 and 300 copies being printed. But there was a far greater number than this in circulation. In large private businesses, the employees copied them either on the typewriter or duplicating machine so that often the copies were far better than the original."

This only demonstrates that, whatever the governmental repressions and suppressions, the spirit of a people can never be killed. In India before our own eyes we have experienced the same thing. The statement made by Pandit Nehru before the Gorakhpur Court when he was being convicted to the savage sentence of four years was banned from the press. Somehow some people managed to get copies and within a week every third man I met had read it. Similarly the resolutions of the All-India Congress Committee which met at Allahabad were banned and practically every province and Indian State declared all copies of these banned resolutions forfeited. One night while at his work, a friend too me, he was taking out his cigarette packet. With it came out a typed sheet, and it was a copy of the banned resolution! "I did not remember any one giving that to me" he added. What avail is repression when a people are possessed of the spirit of defiance and revolt?

Just In Time

But let Simon proceed. How are the clandestine papers set in circulation? Simon had four assistants. They applied the principle of the pentagon. Each would take a certain number of copies and would start other groups the members of which in turn would start others, and yet others and so on. Thus the groups continue to multiply until they become a network of a huge underground distributing organisation. Often the members of one group did not know those of the others, so much so that Simon himself was offered a copy of "Valmy" by one of these distributors! In such circumstances it was impossible to know what the total circulation is like.

"But one single organisation managed to print ten thousand copies of each number . . . . But repression became very stringent. One never knew, when leaving in the morning, whether we are not to be arrested before night. One number of "Valmy" we had to burn as a result of a sudden alert! . . . . ." Simon tells us that he was able to find a regular press where he could print the "Valmy." That gave some relief from anxiety "But the

(Continued on Page 21)

A cool breeze
over snow-capped hills
and mountain flowers
Tatas
EAU DE COLOGNE
80
FROM ALL GOOD CHEMISTS & STORES IN 2 oz. . TO 24 oz. . PHIALS

INDIA DEMANDS A SECOND FOOD FRONT!

BY K. A. CHIDAMBARAM

"Grow More Food" is the slogan of the hour. "Dig for Victory", "Plough for Victory", "Grow More for Victory" and "Eat Less for Victory" have become the "V" signs on the food front.

The link between the food front and the fighting front is so vital and indivisible that an army marches victoriously on its stomach or crawls defeated on an empty belly. Thus food constitutes the mighty atom in the morale of the fighting forces. It makes the war factories hum with weapons of victory and goads the soldiers of liberty "go to it." The United Nations, particularly U.S.A., are building up big "food pools" and are prepared to supply them to any country that throws off the Nazi yoke. In one of his historic speeches, Mr. Churchill said that storages of food in countries of Democracy would make the mouth of the famished millions in occupied countries water, and would prove a powerful impetus in finally reckoning with the forces of Nazism.

So quota rationing and coupons are potent instruments in economic warfare aimed at preserving national morale with a view to establishing bridgeheads of ultimate victory. Thus the tiller of the soil who intelligently grows two blades of grass where one grew before is the keystone of the arch of victory.

Rice Shortage

In India, the situation created by the war is baffling. Thanks to the bungling of British statesmen, she is in the war, but not of it. Nevertheless, India cannot shake off the food and other economic problems brought about by the war. The activities of the now defunct Eastern Group Council have made her the "arsenal of the Middle East." The military disasters in the Far East have made India the main base of war and the granary of the Middle East war operations. The major problem that confronts the country to-day is that of food supply both for civilians and combatants. Rice shortage has become acute since the fall of Thailand, Malaya, Dutch East Indies and Burma. Bombay Province normally obtains 35 to 40 per cent of the rice it consumes from Burma. India's average production of rice is about 30 million tons and the imports from Burma amount to 1 1/2 million tons.

At a recent Press conference held in Delhi, Mr. N. R. Sarker stated that there would be a huge deficit, 21,00,000 tons of rice and 4,00,000 tons of wheat, and that this deficit might affect the year 1942 and the early part of 1943. Though the average deficit for India in rice is over 6 per cent, the rural economy of a province like Bombay will be seriously affected, as it was dependent on Burma to the extent of 40 per cent of its rice consumption. Added to that is the self-sufficiency movement in provinces and the notorious inadequacy of transport facilities.

Wanted Ministry Of Food

To fill the gap in the rice supply, to grow more food and equitably to supply the same to all provinces is a job too exacting even for a National Government. Official resources and popular enthusiasm should be mobilised for a "total food drive", and not an inch of land which can yield a little should be left uncultivated. It passes one's understanding why the Viceroy who is said to be an expert in agriculture and animal husbandry did not allot a separate portfolio for food supply even as a stop-gap arrangement in the recently expanded Council. A Central Ministry for food supply linked with provincial directors of civil supplies and assisted by non-official food councils in producing and distributing areas should be the spear-head of the "Grow More Food" campaign.

Paper Campaign Will Not Do

More food can be grown only by intensive and extensive cultivation. It is a hard and full-time job, and not a mere "Open Sesame", as some of the arm-chair propagandists think. A planned campaign and seasoned field drive are the fundamentals for the success of the new movement. Intensive cultivation is limited by the fertility of the soil and bone meal and other manures have to be used for more outturn of crops. The crash in prices of short-staple cotton and low-land jute has given an impetus to the "Grow More Food" movement. The Central and Provincial Governments have issued frantic appeals to cultivators of jute and short-staple cotton to switch over to food grains production. Here is a propaganda poster issued by the Bihar Government:

GROW MORE FOOD

Paddy More Valuable Than Jute

Low-land jute is usually followed by paddy and the cost of growing the jute is usually Rs. 30 per acre. The paddy following costs an additional Rs. 20 per acre, making at total cost of Rs. 50 per acre for jute and paddy.

The returns are:

10 maunds jute at	Rs.	2	8	0	25	0 0
15 maunds paddy		3	8	0	52	8 0
25 maunds straw		0	8	0	12	8 0
Total					90	0 0

For paddy alone the costs are Rs. 22 per acre and the returns per acre are:

25 maunds paddy at	Rs.	3	8	0	87	8 0
30 maunds straw		0	8	0	15	0 0
Total					102	8 0

The profit is Rs. 80-8-0 per acre. Double your profit by growing only paddy and

"Grow More Food"

For sheer logic, the arguments of the Bihar Government are hard to beat. But the switch-over from jute to paddy requires initial outlay and other facilities which are not within the easy reach of agriculturists. Aid to the needy cultivators, distribution of manure and expert advice from the Department of Agriculture may go a long way in producing more food grains.

Government Must Cultivate

Extensive cultivation of waste and unused lands is a long-range agricultural reform which has to be undertaken by the Government, as private initiative will not be able to tap the resources in full. The cultivation of vegetables in the Bombay Government House and the example of the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar to grow "Nowar Vajra" between the rose-beds in the gardens of his Palace are commendable in themselves, but do not go far to solve the problem. Certain Provincial Governments have issued orders permitting the cultivation, free of assessment, of food grains including paddy for the next three years on any unoccupied or waste land. On the initiative of the Madras Government, the South Indian Railway, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the Bengal Nagpur Railway administrations have agreed to lease railway lands for cultivation of food crops. In view of the unparalleled nature of the food scarcity problem, it is time that the State and the Railways undertook directly the cultivation of waste and uncultivated lands for the duration of the war. Looking to the slump in the price of paddy even just on the eve of the war, no agriculturist will dare to invest in new and venture-some projects. Moreover, the Indian agricultural world is notoriously lacking in enterpreneurs, and it will be impossible to get concessionaires who would be prepared to make a heavy capital outlay just for the sake of three years' remissions. The control price of food grains may not attract cultivators to waste-lands, as in some cases the cost of production may exceed the control price. In view of these uncertain factors, the Government must stop watching and waiting, and start cultivating the land forthwith. Thousands of evacuees from Burma who are mostly agriculturists are living on public charity, and the Government cannot do better than settling them and enlist their services for the "Grow More Food" campaign. This is all the more necessary because India's growing army is bound to draw a large number of men from agricultural classes, and the evacuees can be made to replenish the depleted ranks of agriculturists. It is for projects of this type that a Ministry of Food is necessary, to survey the possibilities of lands and plan cultivation of food grains to avoid overproduction under one category and scarcity under another.

Bengal Must Switch Over

More paddy can be grown even within the present acreage by a change in agricultural methods. In Bengal, nearly 11,00,000 acres or half the total rice-acreage is sown broadcast, and not by transplantation method. This practice is probably responsible for the comparatively low yields owing to the inadequate preparation of the soil, particularly where the seeds are sown with the first showers of rain in land which has inadequate moisture. The broadcast method is fairly common in the C.P., U.P., Bihar and Orissa. Transplanted paddy normally gives a higher yield than when the crop is sown in drills or broadcast. For example, in Karnatak where the crop is generally sown in drills, the yield per acre was found to average 1,100 lbs., while in the Konkan area where transplantation method is in vogue the yield per acre is 100 lbs. greater, which is equal to 9 per cent increase. In the Central Provinces and the United Provinces, experiments have shown that the yield can be increased to 70 per cent more by switching on to transplantation method. Though the scarcity of agricultural labour is the chief reason for the adoption of the broadcast method, a conjoint effort by the Government and Bengal Zemindars to change over to the transplantation method will give more yield of food crops, which is all the more welcome in view of the famine condition threatening the country.

Use Hand-Pounded Rice

The battle for more food will not be won with intensive and extensive cultivation alone. A gigantic anti-waste campaign has also to be launched to save the available food resources. The fragmentation of lands to tiny patches in South India and the consequent waste of cultivable strips have been a crying problem. This war emergency will be a blessing in disguise if it does away with the excessive fragmentation of lands to raise more food crops. Side by side with the anti-waste campaign in land, a similar crusade should be undertaken to stop waste in the utilisation of food grains.

Dr. Aykroyd, the nutrition expert, advocates the use of home-pounded rice in place of highly-milled rice, as this increases the yield of food from a given weight of paddy. By this simple method, the feeding capacity of the present stock of rice can be increased enormously. According to medical experts, the outer covering of the rice which is removed in mill polishing contains maximum nutrition. By taking the polished rice, therefore, we are not only throwing away one-tenth of the rice quantitatively, but are depriving ourselves of its best constituents, and the devitalised polished rice we eat is the cause of ailments like malnutrition, constipation and beri-beri. In India, 73 per cent of rice is produced by the primitive method of the pestle and mortar. The balance of 27 per cent or 75,00,000 tons is handled by power-operated rice mills. If the whole produce is home-pounded, we will be able to save over 7,00,000 tons, which represents half the quantity of our normal imports from Burma.

As it is, the home-pounded rice industry gives full-time employment to over five million persons mostly women. Thus the switch-over to total home-pounding will mean not only more jobs to the poor in the countryside, but also an invaluable saving of the nutritive elements for national consumption. The Bombay Municipality has introduced home-pounded rice for diet in hospitals. The pioneering labours of the Village Industries Emporium and similar organisations in the City have popularised the use of home-pounded rice. Now people have to take to it, not merely from the

(Continued on page 20)

THE BLACKOUT

A dark, impenetrable, veil doth lie
Upon the City's face; men feel their way,
Perplex'd, confused, by some uncertain ray,
Escaping from a lamp nearby.
The thousand lights that dazzled low and high,
In home and picture-palace, round the Bay,
Reflecting joy and life, carefree and gay,
Are dimmed, and Pleasure heaves a plaintive sigh.
In human lives a blackout more complete
Doth sometimes reign, the heart, the mind, the soul,
Encircling with a gloom like winding sheet:
The man becomes a living tomb, his whole
Long life, without a ray of sunshine sweet,
Of love, of joy, of hope, a tale of dole.

S. R. D.

AMERICANS FIGHT FOR CHINA

The Story Of The 'Flying Tigers'

By C. H. LOWE

If you took a trip to Free China to-day you would probably see in the streets of Kunming and Chungking a good few smartly uniformed men whom the Chinese people call Mei Kuo Jon or citizens from the Land of Beauty, and for whom the Chinese have developed a special liking and admiration. You would find these young well-built men friendly, cheerful and extraordinarily efficient, and if you stayed in China for any length of time you would surely hear about the wonderful work they have been doing within the last year.

About two weeks ago the Japanese newscasts stated that these men from the Land of Beauty were quitting China, and predicted jubilantly that henceforth Japan would have one obstacle less in her effort to conquer China. But contrary to what Tokyo had hoped for, the American Volunteer Group now merged into the United States Army Air Corps, are not going home. The majority of the members of the A.V.G., as the Group is known in China, are remaining to continue the fight against Japan. Brigadier General C. L. Chennault declared in Chungking on July 4 that he and his men would return to America only when they had defeated Japan.

Remarkable Achievement

The American Volunteer Group was formed in August, 1941, by order of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. After a period of training in Burma, the A.V.G. started combat activities in China and south-eastern Asia towards the close of 1941.

The A.V.G. have never numbered more than 250, but each man, pilot or ground personnel, was a trained specialist. Because of the fine work they have done during the last few months, they have established a reputation as "Flying Tigers."

Since the first battle on December 20, 1941, the A.V.G. have shot down in aerial combat or burned on the ground in strafing attacks no less than 284 Japanese planes—a remarkable achievement when compared with the larger numbers of aircraft the Japanese have invariably employed. In the first battle on December 20 near Kunming, the A.V.G. intercepted seven enemy bombers, shot down four confirmed.

On December 23, when the Japanese air force struck at Rangoon, the Third Squadron of the A.V.G. shot down 12 bombers. On Christmas day, when the Japanese radio broadcast from Saigon that Rangoon would be heavily bombed, the A.V.G. pilots, ever ready to give the enemy a hot and hearty welcome, shot down a total of 23 Japanese aircraft confirmed and chased the remainder of the Japanese air fleet across the Gulf of Martaban, shooting many more bombers down in the Gulf.

Partly because of the work done by the A.V.G. the Japanese had to stop open daylight bombing of Rangoon for a time. In December and January, the A.V.G., sometimes in collaboration with the Royal Air Force, raided and harassed several Japanese aerodromes in Thailand and Indo-China.

Monthly Returns Review

A review of the monthly returns recorded by the A.V.G. the last few months would show what heavy blows they have inflicted upon the enemy:—

In January, the A.V.G. destroyed a total of 77 Japanese planes confirmed; in February, the Group shot down or burned on the ground a total of 53 enemy planes in March the "Flying Tigers" accounted for 34 enemy aircraft; in April, the American Volunteers destroyed 38 Japanese planes; in May, when the Japanese had developed a belated caution, only 26 of their planes were destroyed by the A.V.G.

All the men in the A.V.G. have done more than they were originally expected to. At least seven A.V.G. pilots have each shot down or destroyed on the ground 10 or more enemy aircraft. Squadron Leader R.H. Neale of Iowa had the highest score, having brought down 16 Japanese planes. Three others (Squadron Leader D.L. Hill of Texas, Flight Leader W. N. Reid of Iowa and Flight Leader W. D. McGarry of Los Angeles) have each destroyed 11 Japanese planes.

Eight A.V.G. pilots who have performed outstanding combat work in the defence of Rangoon have been recommended by the British Government for the Distinguished Flying Cross, while thirty-three of them have already been decorated by the Chinese Government for outstanding bravery and combat achievements.

Besides, several crew chiefs have been decorated by the Chinese Government for outstanding bravery and conduct while under fire. One crew chief, named Harry E. Fox, has been recommended to the British Government for the Order of the British Empire by the Air Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force in Burma.

Bombing And Strafing Attacks

The A.V.G. have not confined their activities to aerial combat;; hazardous bombing missions and strafing of enemy aerodromes and fortified positions have occupied a good deal of their time. For instance, on March 24 ten A.V.G. planes raided the Japanese aerodrome at Chingmai in Thailand, and when the "Flying Tigers" departed they left the aerodrome a shambles, with 15 huge fires burning.

In May, when the Japanese broke through the Chinese lines and made a heavy assault from Lashio to break across the Salween River and attempted to capture Paoshan in Western Yunnan, the A.V.G. made a timely contribution and helped the Chinese forces in stopping the sudden Japanese drive.

Due to constant bombing and strafing attacks the Japanese mechanised columns were broken up, and the Chinese troops were given a chance to consolidate their positions on the Salween front. Between May 4 and May 22, the A.V.G. sent out two or three missions a day to bomb and strafe the enemy on the Burma-China border.

"Madame" As Hon. Commandant

Thus far the A.V.G. have covered a fairly wide area in their operations, including Burma, Indo-China, Thailand and many parts of eastern and central China Considering the extensive territory the A.V.G. have had to protect or work, in, and bearing in mind the fact that the Japanese have been able to maintain air superiority since the outbreak of Pacific hostilities, the A.V.G. have done wonderfully well.

The "Flying Tigers" have Madame Chiang Kai-Shek as their honorary commandant. In fact, Madame Chiang was one of the first to suggest an American Volunteer Group fighting under the Chinese Air Force, and Madame Chiang has played an important part in the execution of this plan.

The Chinese people have done their best to make the American fighters feel at home in China. Specially built hostels, with modern conveniences, have been used to accommodate American pilots and ground personnel. The New Life Movement War Area Service Corps has furnished them with adequate recreational facilities and good American meals at reasonable rates.

The A.V.G. have been frequently honoured and entertained by Chinese Government officials and public leaders. During their brief visit to Kunming last February, Generalissimo and Madame Chiang gave a dinner in honour of the A.V.G.

The Chinese people have also tried to give the American fighters an opportunity to get acquainted with China and things Chinese. Classes on the Chinese language, discussion groups on contemporary problems and frequent meetings have been organised to enable the American fighters to meet and talk with Chinese of different walks of life. In other words, the Chinese Government and people have shown their eagerness to make these American boys feel as if they were working and fighting in their own land.

First Chinese Flying School

This is not the first time the American people have helped China in developing her military and air power. As early as 1931, when the Chinese knew they must settle accounts with the Japanese warlords some day, a group of American aviation experts, headed by Col. J H. Jouett, were invited to set up the first modern school of aviation in China.

It was an American army officer and a West Point graduate who gave Chinese cadets their first scientific training in combat flying. The groundwork done by this American mission in the Central Aviation School in Hangchow some 10 years ago is still remembered by many Chinese and is still making its influence felt in many parts of China to-day.

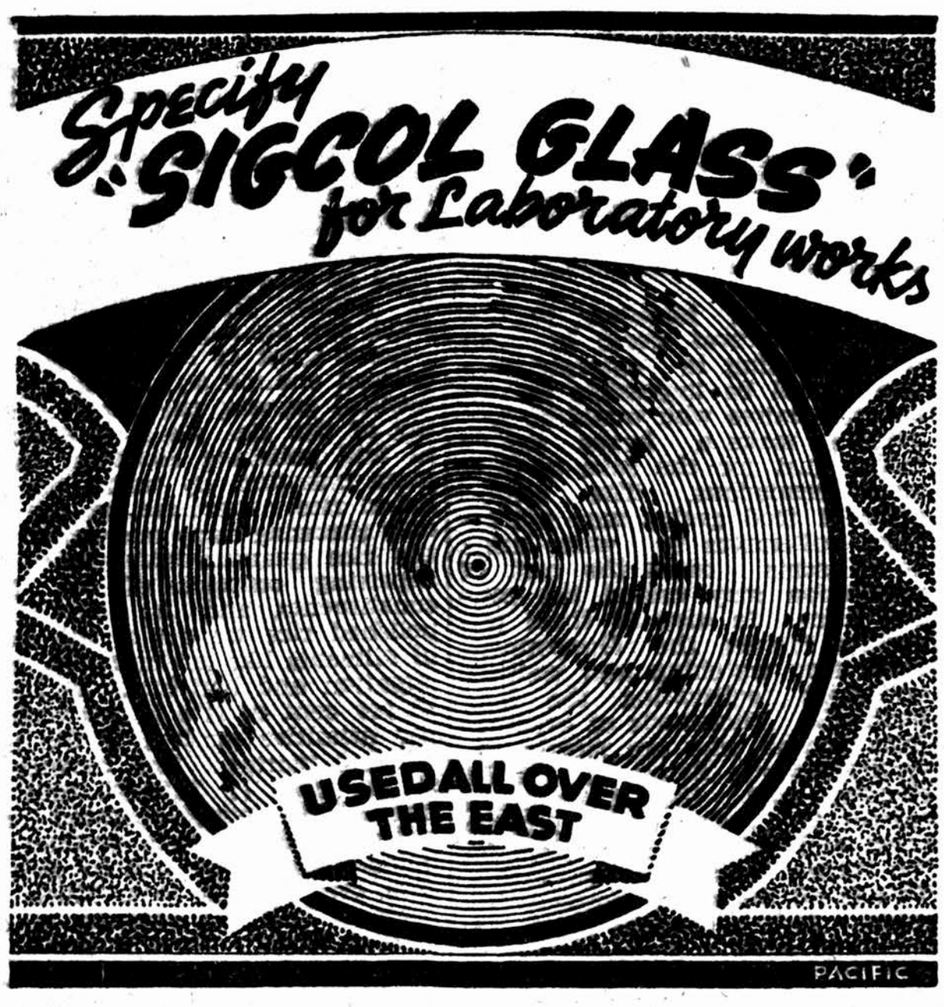
Americans have also helped China in training ground crews, mechanics and pilots in their own country. Hundreds of young Chinese cadets have been admitted into aviation schools in the United States, and have done well under American direction and with American encouragement. Some of these young men have already returned to China to fight Japan.

Americans, moreover, have helped China by giving her much needed airplanes, aeronautical equipment and supplies.

Cordial Relations

The important role which the United States is playing in the China theatre of war through the formation of the A. V. G. and the recently organised U. S. Army Air Corps in Chungking can hardly be exaggerated. American fighters are meeting a most urgent need in China, and when the war is over their contribution will be even more appreciated.

In general, the Americans have always enjoyed most cordial relations with the Chinese people. Because of their democratic spirit, because of their generous assistance in China's medical and educational work, and because of the fact that many young Chinese men and women have studied in American colleges and universities and have learned a bit about American life and American ideals, the Land of Beauty (as America is called in Chinese) has gained a warm spot in the hearts of the Chinese people. The great sacrifices now being made by the American air force in China have placed Sino-American friendship on a firmer foundation than ever before.—AIR, Calcutta.



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FREE FRANCE'S AFRICAN EMPIRE

Axis Covets Half A Million Square Miles

By ROY MacWILLIAM

The brilliant raid by Free French troops from Lake Chad on enemy outposts between the Libyan oases of Kuffra and Tripolitania has called attention to a vast territory whose importance to the Allies can easily be overlooked.

On the southern flank of the Italians in North Africa is the Chad territory, part of French Equatorial Africa, covering 461,202 square miles. It was the first French territory to declare itself for the Allies and refuse orders from Vichy.

The fact that mechanised Spahis, soldiers of the Foreign Legion and other units of the Free French were able to penetrate 400 miles north of Lake Chad and destroy enemy posts is a reminder to the enemy that he is constantly threatened from the south.

This huge territory, with a population estimated at one and a half millions, is important from another point of view. It provides a way across Africa for the Allies, linking the Indian and Southern Atlantic Oceans and thus providing an alternative route for reinforcing the Middle East without going round the Cape. The communications of the Territory run through many miles of desolate territory but are of great importance both in carrying out the plans of the Allies and in blocking those of the Axis.

Strategic Roads

The strategic roads include one from Fort Lamy, south of Lake Chad, to Timbuctu which will be the terminal of the new trans-Saharan railway, and thence to Dakar. Another good road from Fort Lamy runs to Bangui, linking with the Belgian Congo. Two good roads link up with the excellent roads built by the Germans in the Cameroons 25 years ago. In addition there are well established caravan routes linking the colony with the Mediterranean.

Germany might use these roads for a drive against Free French Africa, particularly from Timbuctu. The possibility has not been overlooked and since the accession of the Territory to General de Gaulle great progress has been made with developing roads. These now cover 15,000 miles and link the west coast with the east through the Sudan and Kenya, linking with the important roads and railways serving Egypt in the north and the Cape in the south. The completion of the system on which thousands of natives have been working since 1940 will enable an army to be switched quickly from Egypt to the east or west coast of Africa as might be required.

Equatorial Africa, less than a century ago so baffling to explorers, can now be crossed by cars and lorries at all seasons in a few days. A road runs from Duala, port of the Cameroons to Bangui and thence to Juba in the Southern Sudan, with connections to Khartoum or Mombasa by water or railway. There is another route through the Cameroons to Fort Lamy and thence by Abeshr and El Fasher to Khartoum. Truly changes have come over the country not long ago called "Darkest Africa"!

Negro Administrator's Lead

Free French Africa has four ports on its 625-mile coastline—Duala, Libreville, Port-Gentil and Pointe-Noire which is half way between Dakar and the Cape. We are likely to hear more of these, particularly Pointe-Noire which, when harbour works are completed, will be one of the most important ports on the West African coast. The Chad territory, lying across the approaches from the west and north, is vital to the protection of these ports against overland attack.

The inhabitants of the territory are largely Sudanese and Arabs, some of them fine men of great strength who make excellent soldiers. The territory is ruled by Dr. Adolphe-Felix Eboue, the first negro official raised by France to the post of administrator. He was Civil Governor in 1940 and with the Military Commandant at Fort Lamy, the capital, declared for Free France on August 26th. Two days later his example was followed by the Cameroons and nearly all French Equatorial Africa. The declaration of union with the Free French Forces of General de Gaulle and determination to fight on with Great Britain effectively forestalled an Italian plan for pushing into the heart of Africa, foreshadowed by the terms of one of the clauses of the Italian Armistice with France.

The very different conditions of this war were recalled by memories of one of the first battles of the great War fought near Fort Lamy. When news of the declaration of war was received by the French officers, they were entertaining German officers from the nearby Cameroons. The French did not feel they could take prisoner their guests so they courteously allowed them to return with a safe conduct to their posts where a battle was started on the following day!

Lake Chad

Although Lake Chad may have been known to the ancients, it was first seen by a white man when Dr. Walter Oudney of the Royal Navy reached it from Tripoli in 1823. The waters were not navigated until 1851 and in 1890-95, its shores were shared between France, Germany and Britain. The lake was only reached from the Cameroons by the Germans for the first time in 1902, showing the immense changes that have come over travel in this part of Africa in recent years. The Germans lost their part of the lake as a result of the Great War.

The area is remarkable for its rivers which, except for the Shari and Lagone, run only in the wet season. The Bahr Salamat reaches a breadth of 600 feet—but is dry for the greater part of the year. There are hundreds of watercourses which become rivers after heavy rain which is confined to a few months in the year. In the desert region of the north, rain falls only once in seven years on an average.

The exports of the territory are not large and the most important is its cotton which enjoyed certain advantages over American cotton in the European market. Ivory is also sent abroad and the territory contains 7,000,000 head of cattle.

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Marshals Leeb & Rundstedt

It is significant that Hitler had to entrust two of his most dangerous generals with the task of conducting the operations on the Russian front, during his initial offensive. In the north was Field Marshal von Leeb; in the south Field Marshal von Rundstedt. These two men are by far the best strategists of the German Army; they are the best pupils of the "Father of the Reichwehr," General von Seeckt, and also of the real founder of the expanded new army of Nazi Germany, General von Fritzsch, who perfected von Seeckt's ideas. Both, however, have also retained the traditional Conservative political outlook. Today the never-ceasing political opposition to Hitler inside Germany is best represented by these two men—conservative Prussianism by Rundstedt, the Catholic intellectuals by the Bavarian Von Leeb.

Open Criticism

Unlike the great bulk of the classes these men represent, they have pronounced their opinion openly and sharply—so much so that both were dismissed from active service during the 1938 purge of the Reichswehr. Before their dismissal they were the cause of many rumours within the Reichswehr, mainly founded on the interpretation of extracts from their Staff College lectures. Here are some examples of Rundstedt's dicta, of particular interest today. On the causes of the downfall of the imperial army in the Four-year War he said:

From the very beginning Germany's chances of victory lay in the possibility of keeping up a mobile warfare against the Allies. When stalemate came on the Western Front it should have been the first duty of the German Imperial General Staff to start mobile warfare afresh in the spring of 1915, instead of which the efforts to regain the initiative were postponed to a date when American aid to the Allies was smashing all hope of victory for the German armies, in 1918.....Time always works against any Continental Power at war with England; that has been proved in the past and is entirely true today, with highly developed armament industries depending more than ever on oversea imports of raw material.

A Continental Power wishing to defeat England must either have Russia or the United States as an ally in order to have any chance of victory. If this constellation cannot be obtained, then England must be an ally of any Power aiming at predominance on the Continent; she must not be neutral. For even as a neutral she can turn the scales of victory as may suit her convenience. The lesson to be learned from this is: land-power is useless if not coupled with the command of the sea. But sea-power alone can strangle a Continental Power in the long run.

And here is what von Leeb thinks of a Chancellor of the Reich whose military experience is that of a lance corporal:

The iron rule of strategy for total war demands that the State leader and the military leader shall be one person; the leadership cannot be divided. Unfortunately Germany is today (1937) not in a position to have such leadership, uniting military skill and determination with political tact and statesmanship. A man who may secure considerable success in the political field cannot claim the slightest knowledge of military science just because he reads Clausewitz or Moltke—or because he once held the rank of lance corporal.

On the moral strength required by the fighting soldier Von Leeb says:

The love of his fatherland may give a soldier brilliant 'elan', may make him a brave fighter and forward-storming hero. But that all-important stamina which enables a soldier to face the worst situations, which keeps him fighting to the last breath, is his trust in Almighty God, his true Christian soul. Those people (he refers apparently to the Nazi "Culture Leader" Rosenberg and his followers) who want to convert the German soldier to some nebulous form of neo-paganism are robbing him of his moral backbone, of his belief in God and a Christian Church.

A Forced Choice

Yet Hitler was forced to choose these men: they were and are the supremely capable strategists in his Army. No other German general could have produced such strategical achievements as Rundstedt did in Southern Poland in 1939 and at Sedan in 1940. It stands to the credit of the Soviet Marshal Budyonny that he evaded the trap set for him by Rundstedt in the Ukraine.

Leeb's work on modern warfare and strategy is by far the

(Continued on Page 21)

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'CONGRESS WILL DO OR DIE'

I Am Chief Servant Of Nation, Says Mahatma

Appeals To United Nations Not To Miss Opportunity Of A Lifetime

Calls On All Indians To Feel And Behave As Free Men; Advice To Press, Princes, Students, Teachers And Government Servants

"I take up my task of leading you in this struggle, not as your commander, not as your controller, but as the humble servant of you all; and he who serves best becomes the chief among them. I am the Chief Servant of the Nation that is how I look at it", declared Mahatma Gandhi, addressing the audience in English towards the end of his speech. He added; "I want to share all the shocks that you have to face."

Gandhiji referred to the interpretations put in Foreign countries on his utterances during the last three weeks and said: "I know that in the course of the last few weeks, I have forfeited the privilege of the friendship and the trust of many of my friends in India and abroad, so much so that they now have begun, some to doubt my wisdom and some even to doubt my honesty. My wisdom is not such a treasure which I cannot afford to lose, but honesty is a precious treasure to me."

FRIENDSHIP WITH VICEROY

Gandhiji then referred to the friendship which had grown between him and many Viceroys, and in particular, between him and Lord Linlithgow. "It is a friendship which has outgrown mere official relations. I hope Lord Linlithgow will bear me out, but personally, I think there has sprung up between him and me a friendship. This is not a secret."

MEMORY OF ANDREWS

Gandhiji then referred to the deep friendship he cherished for the late C. F. Andrews and said: "At the present moment, the spirit of Andrews is sweeping me, and Andrews seems to me to be the highest that I have known in the English. With Andrews I enjoyed a relationship, closer than which I have not enjoyed with any Indian. There was no secret between us; we exchanged our hearts everyday. Whatever was in his heart, he would blurt out without the slightest hesitation or reservation. It is true he was a friend of Gurudev (Tagore) but he was awed by the presence of Gurudev."

"With this background, I want to declare to the world that whatever may be said to-day to the contrary, and although I may have forfeited the regard of many a friend of the west—even trust—of some of them—even for their love and for their friendship, I must not suppress the voice within me. Call it conscience, call it by anything you like; call it the promptings of my basic nature; I do not mind how you describe it, but there is something there. I have learnt psychology, and I know exactly what 'it' is, although I may not be able to describe it to you.

That voice tells me that I shall have to fight against the whole world and stand alone; it also tells me 'you are safe, so long as you stare the world in the face, although the world may have bloodshot eyes. Do not fear that world, but go ahead, with the fear of God in you."

That thing is within me. You have to forsake wife, friends, forsake everything in the world. I want to live the whole span of my life. But I do not think I will live so long. When I am gone, India will be free and not only will India be free, but the whole world will be free.

"I KNOW MY PURPOSE"

I do not believe that the Americans are free or that England is free; they may be free, according to their conception. I know my purpose; I know what freedom is. English teachers have taught me its meaning. I must interpret that freedom according to what I can see and what I have experienced.

Gandhiji then referred to the work and philosophy of Dadabhoy Naoroji, Sir Pherozeshan Mehta and others and said that unconsciously, from its very inception, the Congress has always been non-violent. I do not claim that every Congressman conforms to the highest principles of non-violence even as a policy. I know that there are many black sheep: but I am trusting them, in general, without subjecting them to an examination. It is this fundamental trust that rules my life. From its very beginning, the Congress in its fundamental policy—which is to bring about Swaraj—has been non-violent.

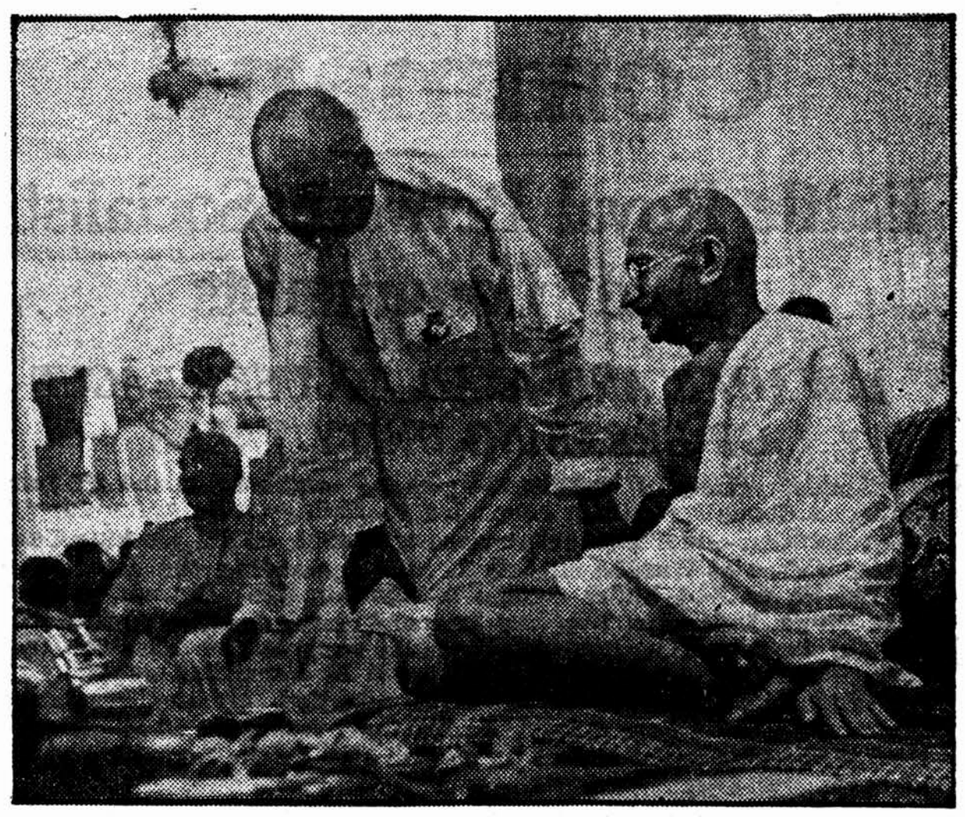
APPEAL TO CRITICS

Urging all his critics to search their hearts before accusing him of dishonesty, Gandhiji said: "I want Englishmen and all the United Nations to examine their hearts and search their hearts; what crime has the Congress Committee in demanding independence to-day? Is it wrong to do so; is it right to distrust that organisation? I hope Englishmen won't do it. I hope that it won't be done by the President of the United States, and by the Chinese Generalissimo, Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek, who is still fighting desperate battles with Japan for his existence.

After having owned Jawaharlal as a comrade, I hope he won't do it. I fell in love with Madame Kai Shek. She was my interpreter, and I have no reason to doubt that she was a faithful interpreter to her husband. Gandhiji added that she had not as yet said that we were wrong in demanding our independence I have great regard for British diplomacy, which has enabled them to hold the empire so long. But now others had studied that diplomacy and were putting them into practice.

Gandhiji asserted that "Even if all the United Nations opposed me even if the whole of India tried to persuade me that I am wrong, I will go ahead. Not for India's sake alone, but for the sake of the world."

Gandhiji declared that Britain had given India the greatest provocations but in spite of all that.



Sardar Patel lending an attentive ear to Gandhiji at the A.I.C.C.

"We won't hit below the belt. We have too far progressed in real gentlemanly fashion. We will not stoop to any such thing."

Gandhiji then explained the difference between his non embarrassment policy in the recent past and his present policy. That policy was non-embarrassment, consistent with the honour and safety of India. There is no inconsistency between what we demand to-day and what we demanded before" he added.

OPPORTUNITY OF LIFE-TIME

Addressing the United Nations and Britain, Gandhiji said they had the opportunity, now, of a lifetime to declare India free and prove their real intentions. "If they miss it, they will be missing the opportunity of a lifetime, which never comes twice in the same generation, and history will say that they did not discharge their overdue debt to India. I ask for the blessings of the whole world and I ask for the active assistance of the United Nations. I do not want to say anything more to them.

Gandhiji continuing said that he had always differentiated between Fascism and the Democracies, despite their many limitations and even between Fascism and British Imperialism."

Concluding Gandhiji said: "I have pledged the Congress and the Congress will do or die."

Born With Faith In Hindu-Muslim Unity

Speaking in Hindustani, Mahatma Gandhi said: "I congratulate you on passing the resolution. Those who opposed it also deserve my congratulations for their courage of conviction. There is no shame in opposing the resolution. We have learnt this lesson since 1920. It is better to be in a minority, provided we stick to truth. I have learnt this lesson long ago. I have now learnt a further lesson. The dissenting members, I am pleased to note, have followed me in this direction. There is something good in what they said. There is nothing like complete evil in the world. But the good in their suggestions was the idea of the Muslims' right of self-determination. That right had already been acceded to by the Congress. The request of Maulana Azad for withdrawal of these amendments and Jawahar's arguments, therefore, were very pertinent.

"There was a time when every Muslim claimed that India was his motherland. The Ali brothers believed in it. I am not prepared to believe for a moment that it was a lie or bluff. I would prefer to be ignorant, rather than to doubt my colleagues. Thousands of Hindus and Muslims have told me that if the Congress is really serious to solve the communal tangle and establish permanent unity, it can be achieved during my life time only. From my very childhood I have been a firm believer in Hindu-Muslim and communal unity. From my school days, I have had Muslim friends. I went to Africa on behalf of a Muslim client. I championed their cause there. I never distrust them. Abuses are being hurled on me by some of my Muslim friends. I do not know what I have done that has offended them. I am undoubtedly a worshipper of the cow. It is my belief that every living thing on this earth is a creature of God. My friends, especially the Muslims, Maulana Bari and Maulana Azad can testify to this fact. I dine with the Muslims. I dine with all without any consideration to their caste or religion.

NO COERCION

I hate none, and there is no hatred in me. The late Maulana Bari was my host in Lucknow. He was a thorough gentleman. It was the time when there was no mutual distrust or suspicion.

Mr. Jinnah had been a Congressman in the past. He seems now to distrust me. I pray long life for him, and wish that he may survive me. A day will certainly dawn, when he will realise that I have never wronged him or the Muslims.

"I have the fullest confidence in the sincerity of the Muslims. I will never talk ill of them even if they kill me. I know that what they will kill will be, according to them, the bad Gandhi and not the good one. They have every right to form any opinion of me, but I still continue to be the same man of the old days. Muslims may, in the heat of the moment, forget themselves and abuse me. Islam does not teach them to abuse. If the Muslims of India are the true followers of the Holy Prophet then let them follow his teachings faithfully. Their abuses are worse than bullets to me, but still I am prepared to welcome them.

I would pray to my Muslim brothers to judge for themselves dispassionately which is right and which is wrong. Let the issue be decided by a tribunal and let us all abide by the verdict of the tribunal. If the Muslim League is not prepared to accept this offer then how can they expect to force the scheme upon others by mere coercion? Let them persuade their fellow countrymen to their point of view and make them aggreeable to the scheme of Pakistan. If they failed to convince and convert this would lead to internal strife. I have no desire to live to witness such a tragedy. Islam never teaches its followers to hate anyone. It preaches, universal brotherhood and a spirit of mutual tolerance.

I am devoting my time and energy and I am even prepared to lay down my life for the mission which has been entrusted to me by God. Hindu-Muslim unity is dear to me. I have no mental reservation on the issue of Pakistan. Whatever happens, Pakistan cannot be outside Hindustan. Let all of us strive for the attainment of freedom of India. But I cannot

(Continued on Page 15)

A.I.C.C. Invests Mahatma With Command

Battle Royal Between Socialists And Communists

JAWAHAR AND AZAD ACCUSE LEAGUE OF BREAKING UNITY TALKS

Amidst scenes of tumultuous popular enthusiasm, the All-India Congress Committee which concluded its sitting on Saturday adopted the resolution endorsing the previous resolution of the Working Committee passed at Wardha on July 14 and demanding the freedom of all Asiatic nations under foreign domination like Burma, Malaya, Indo-China, Indonesia, Iran and Iraq and giving sanction to Mahatma Gandhi to launch a non-violent mass struggle, in case the Congress demand was not accepted, with but 13 dissentient votes.

Addressing the meeting after the adoption of the resolution, Mahatma Gandhi gave detailed instructions regarding what each section of the population should do as first step in the launching of the struggle.

Half a dozen amendments were moved to the resolution, but three of them were withdrawn later. The three amendments which were ultimately pressed to a division were from Dr. K. M. Ashraf, Mr. Sajjad Zaheer and Mr. S. G. Sardesai and represented the Communist standpoint. All the three called for a Hindu-Muslim entente to meet the danger of Japanese aggression and for the formation of an international front against Fascism.

When the Communist Group refused to withdraw their amendments at the request of the Congress President, they were greeted with repeated cries of 'Shame' from the audience. But the Congress President pacified the public and said that they had every right to insist on seeking a vote on their amendments. Later in the day, Mahatma Gandhi also chided the public and congratulated the Communists on the courage of their convictions although he believed them to be in the wrong.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in replying to the debate recounted the attempts that had been made to bring about a settlement between the Congress and the Muslim League and said that they could hold discussions with any person or party who recognised the democratic fredeom of India. If there was no agreement on that fundamental question, there could be no basis for negotiations.

NO THREAT, BUT WARNING

Referring to the implications of the resolution, Pandit Nehru said "It is not a threat it is an invitation; it is an explanation; it is an offer of co-operation. Behind this, is an obvious warning that certain consequences will follow, in case the demand is not conceded."

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad commenting on the amendments and requesting the members who had moved them to withdraw them said that one feature common to them all was the idea of Hindu-Muslim settlement. On this question, while reiterating the willingness of the Congress to negotiate, he pointed out that the Congress had always kept its door open. It had even made many attempts to negotiate, but had always come up against obstacles which had no relation to the merits of the question. He urged critics of the Congress to knock at a different door.

MALAVIYA'S MESSAGE

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in telegram to the Congress President says: "Much regret weak health prevents attending meeting. May God bless deliberations. Am feeble but my heart is with you."

The first person to move an amendment to the resolution when the Committee resumed its deliberations was Mr. Sibanlal Saxena. He wanted the deletion of the portion of the resolution referring to post war settlement. His view was that the Congress should not commit itself to Britain in any way until India was given complete Independence.

Dr. P. Subbaroyan moved an amendment suggesting in effect the immediate settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question based on the recognition of the right of self-determination before a mass movement was launched. He said that the Japanese menace which faced India made it imperative that Indians should unite. He felt that in these dangerous times, it was but right that they should come to a settlement with the other party, so that a united demand could be made.

Mr. Satrugna Charansing wanted the deletion of the portion of the resolution dealing with the post-war world order, so that they could provide for a world alliance outside the present Allied powers, because he thought, that the possibility of England and America giving up their present alignment with China and Russia could not be excluded.

Dr. Ashraf in an amendment urged that in view of the grave emergency, the Congress should try and achieve all-in national unity for the purpose of forging mass sanctions, with a view to end British Imperialism. He said that the Congress leadership had ultimately arrived at the present position of utter helplessness and despair through a defective approach. He characterised the Working Committee's resolution as a step towards national suicide.

Mr. Sajjad Zaheer moving an amendment urging "the building of an united front of parties and sections of the people to secure India's immediate freedom and meet the present peril" said that the Congress and the Communists stood closer to-day than ever before. But in spite of this affinity, it was the duty of the Communists to point out that the Congress struggle would disrupt and weaken the nation and strengthen Imperialist bureaucrats on the one hand, and pave the way for Japanese invasion on the other.

Mr. Sardesai moving an amendment emphasising in effect the Congress-League settlement said that there were two reasons which influenced to move the amendment. One was that they stood for democracy, equality and justice and the second was that foreign danger which stared them in the face. Condemning bureaucracy, he said that the country did belong to it. It belonged to the people. If the bureaucracy did not fight, the people would fight. (A voice: To do that, fight the British first) Mr. Desai retorted they would fight the British.

Mr. Mahesh Dutt, supporting the resolution, suggested that the struggle should not be stopped as on the previous occasion for small gains.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma suggested that it would not be possible to rouse the enthusiasm of the masses, unless a more concrete picture of a free India as it affected them was presented to them.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia supporting the resolution said that the change that was rapidly coming over the minds of the Indian masses might be further accentuated if they broke their shackles. He also sounded a note of caution against getting into a militarist mood.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai showing the main resolution to Mahatma Gandhi at the A.I.C.C.

Pandit Jiwanlal criticised Mr. C. Rajagopalachari for falling in love with Pakistan. He ridiculed the idea of the Peoples' War and asked the Communists to support the Congress.

Mr. Achut Patwardhan also criticised the Communist stand and said that it was that the Communists of all people should not accept religion as a basis of division. He also asked how India's inaction would help Russia.

After recess, Sardar Pratapsingh, extending "16-anna support" to the resolution, said that the Sikhs were behind the Congress in its struggle for freedom.

Acharya Narendra Dev observed that the resolution represented what was best from the point of view of the speedy attainment of Indian Independence, of the interests of allied nations and of non-violence. He suggested that the people of India were not merely prepared but were clamouring for such a lead from the Congress.

Mr. T. Prakasam said that it was God's battle. He hoped that everyone would render a good account of himself though reverses might come. It should be proved that Japan and Hitler could not get any footing in India and that they would find that this was not the country where they should come and this was not the people with whom they should dabble.

Maulana Nurrudin Bihari supported the resolution. He said that the Muslim masses were behind this resolution and criticised the Communists for supporting the League.

Jawaharlal's Reply

Replying in Hindustani to the various criticisms and amendments, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that he knew the object of the communist amendments and that the raising of the Hindu-Muslim question was only a means to that object. He could gauge their feelings, but they were hopelessly wrong. Whenever anything of national significance was to be undertaken, it could only be done with mass support. Occasionally, it might happen that a few people might do what they thought right, even without mass support. But that did not accord with Communist theory and philosophy. There was no doubt that at present the Communist stand was wholly without mass support. The best thing to do was to take the British Government off the wrong path.

Continuing Pandit Nehru said that the British and American Governments were looking at war only in terms of tanks and planes. Tanks and planes were important, but there was something even more important. And that was to change the entire atmosphere of the world and to arouse the popular support of the Asiatic and African peoples.

Military strength might obtain Hitler's defeat; but that was not an end in itself. He wanted and thousands like him wanted the defeat of Hitler and Fascism so that they might build a new world order. It was this question that the Congress was raising; it was to that aspect of the matter that the resolution sought to attract attention of the world.

By passing this resolution, they would be giving a lead to the world opening nation's eyes and warning the other countries. The flame that would be lighted in India by the passing of the resolution, would illuminate the darkened horizon right up from the Caucasus to Chungking.

Adverting to the question of League-Congress unity which had been raised by some of the amendments, Pandit Nehru said that many attempts had been made to bring about such a settlement, but their desire had not been fulfilled. They were prepared to pay any price except the price of freedom and their honour to come to settlement with the League.

But many obstacles had been put in their path—obstacles which had nothing to do with the merits of the question. He could talk to anybody who recognised the democratic freedom of India. If they did not recognise that fundamental question, there could be no basis for negotiations.

WHAT JINNAH TOLD CRIPPS

The speaker referred to what he had been told at the time of the Cripps' negotiations. He had been informed that Cripps was told on behalf of the Muslim League that the Viceroy's veto should not be removed or qualified in any way. If anybody wanted the British Viceroy to veto the decisions of an Indian cabinet, it meant that that person did not want the freedom of India.

He was anxious not to say anything which would hurt the feelings of anybody at a time when they were about to launch a gigantic struggle. At the same time he pointed out that for a long time, had tried to find out what the League had wanted. He could not find any parallel in the world for such a situation except in the land of Hitler and Mussolini. Something similar had happened at the time of the Sudetan crisis.

The Congress had even been denied the right to select its own representative. It was intolerable that an honourable organisation should have the choice of its own representatives to be dictated to it. They were told that they could not select a Muslim as their representative. This was an insult to the Congress and its President.

They were prepared to seek every avenue of conciliation.

(Continued on Page 15)

At The A. I. C. C.

Left: Acharya Narendra Deo, Sardar Patel and Mrs. Naidu. Right: Left to Right: Pt. G. B. Pant, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Pt. J. Nehru Dr. P. Sitaramayya and Dr. P. C. Ghosh.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 13, 1998
Muslim: Rajab 25, 1361
Parsi: Aspandarmad 9, 1311
Sunrise: 5-19 a.m. Sunset: 7-9 p.m.
Hightide: 10-38, 22-30. Lowtide: 3-48, 16-48

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

METRO—"Woman of the Year" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p. m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Pyas" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Saugand" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"Khan-Daan" 3, 6 and 9
CAPITOL—"Keep 'em Flying" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Jhoola" 2-15, 5-45 and 9 p.m. Matinee to-day at 11 a.m.
REGAL—"Roxie Hart" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Lady Has Plans" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Station Master" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.
PRAKASH—"Manthan" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p m.
SWASTIK—"Mata" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m
EDWARD—"Mud" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PARADISE—"That Night in Rio" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Aloma of the South Seas" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Sister" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PLAZA—"Bharat Bhet" 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 Matinee to-day at 12-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Phir Milenge" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
AURORA—"It Started With Eve" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sangam" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
SUPER—"Muqabla" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CITY LIGHT—"Padosi' 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ankh-Michowli" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Arman" 4, 7 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.

Mayor's Party To Azad

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the Mayor of Bomay, met Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress and the members of A. I. C. C. at a tea-party during recess time at the Refreshments Centre at the A. I. C. C. pandal, on Friday.

PRACHARAKS MEETING: To-day (Sunday), at 2 p.m. at the B. P. Hindi Prachar Sabha premises (Adenwala Mansion, Chaupati Sea-face, near Wilson College), a meeting of the Pracharaks will be held. Shri Kaushalyaniji Secretary, Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha, will address.

SOLDIERS AND ADMISSION TO PLATFORM: As far as is possible, families and friends of Indian soldiers will be admitted to railway station platforms free of charge when seeing off or receiving their soldier relatives and friends.

FIRING PRACTICE: Light anti-aircraft firing practice will take place from some gun positions in Bombay, to-day (Sunday), between 10 a.m. and 12 noon, and 2-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m.

ROHIDAS TARUN SUDHARAK SANGH: Under the auspices of Rohidas Tarun Sudharak Sangh 4th annual prize distribution will be held at Neighbourhood House to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. Mr. I. A. Ezakiel will preside. Prof. Rao, Messrs. Kelshikar and Gadre will address.

MAJLIS-E-AHRAR-E-ISLAM: The Working Committee of the Majlis-e-Ahrar-e-Islam, Bombay Presidency, will be held to-day (Sunday), at Imperial Mansion, Ripon Road, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to decide the policy about the present political situation.

CHIKITSAKA SAMUHA: The 35th annual general meeting of the Chikitsaka Samuha will be held at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday).

ISMAILIA CO-OP. BANK LTD.: The annual general meeting of this Bank will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. at the Recreation Club Institute Hall, Jail Road, Bhendi Bazar.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Dr. A. C. Saigal will speak on "Man and his Power", to-day (Sunday) at 4 to 6 p.m.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: A lecture on "Natural Way" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji on Sunday at 10 a.m. at 448 Sandhurst Road, Bombay, 4.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT SHIVAJI PARK

Mahatma To Address

The General Secretaries, B.P.C.C. write:—
Mahatma Gandhi will address a mass meeting to the people of Bombay to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. at the Shivaji Park, Dadar. He will explain the Congress stand in the present world-crisis. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside.

Special enclosure will be reserved for ladies. Volunteers of the Congress Dal, P.V.B. and Nationalist Corps must present themselves at the Maidan not later than 2 p.m.

This is the greatest opportunity to the people of Bombay who have for many long years been waiting for an opportunity to hear Gandhiji. People are, therefore, expected to remain perfectly disciplined and peaceful. Nothing must be done that can cause even the slightest inconvenience or discomfort to Gandhiji. The mad habit of rushing through the crowds to touch the feet must stop because it causes him considerable trouble. The B.P.C.C. hopes that the citizens will co-operate with the Congress towards the success of this meeting.

MAHIM A.R.P. COMMITTEE: Mr. V. V. Vadhavkar will speak on the urgent necessity of appointing building wardens to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. at Rambagh Lady Jamshedji Road, Mr. G. P. Dandekar will preside.

RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, DADAR: Swami Gauriswarananda will give a religious discourse on 'the last message of Sri Krishna' to-day (Sunday), at 8-45 a.m. at the Ashram premises, 64, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, B.B and C.I. Rly.

MUSICAL CONCERT: Under the auspices of the Gandharva Sangeet Mandal, a Musical Concert will be given by Tarabai Pardeshi of Nasik to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI: Prof. D. K. Kelkar, will deliver an address on "Character-building" to the students of the S.V.S Mandali at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday), at the premises of the Chikitsaka Samuha, Kandewadi, Girgaon.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Three Planes of Human Consciousness" will be the subject of a public lecture, followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 5-15 p.m.

TO-DAY'S DRAMA IN AID OF MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND: In aid of the Mayor's Relief Fund for help to the family of the Churchgate House collapse victims, the well-known drama entitled "Khooshro-Perviz" written by "Dervish" will be staged to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. at the Framji Cowasji Institute (Old Wellington Cinema), at Dhobi Talao, when a large number of artistes, will participate. Tickets costing Rs. 2, Re. 1 and As. 8 each will be available at (1) Avari Bros., near Ry. Hotel, Charni Road Junction, (2) D. M. Sukhadwala, opp. Wadia's Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao. It is hoped Bombayites, will muster strong to aid a worthy cause.

KAKA KALELKAR'S LECTURE ON KONKANI: Under the auspices of the Konkani Bhasha Mandal, a public meeting will be held at the hall of the Swastik League, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m. when Acharya Kaka Kalelkar will speak on the question of the Konkani language

ARYA KREEDA MANDAL, THANA: Opening ceremony of the Life-Saving Class in swimming and the swimming demonstrations, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. Rao Saheb Kaba Govind Kerson will preside.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ: Elocution competition part III—ex-tempore speech will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the N D Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane Thakurdwar. Mr Tulsidas Ramrao Talpade will preside

BENE-ISRAEL DAY: Seventh Bene-Israel Youth Day will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at Sir Elly Kadoorie School Hall, Mr. F M. Abraham will preside.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY: Pandit Dilip Chander Vedi, disciple of the late Bhaskar Buva Bakhale and Faiyaz Khan will give recitals of vocal and harmonium music to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi. He is coming to Bombay after 12 years.

KHAR A. R. P: Meeting of the Wardens for damage reporting at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

Nehru's Lecture At Kurla

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru will address a public meeting at High School maidan, opposite Railway Station, Kurla, tomorrow (Monday) at 6 p.m.

Sjt. Shankar Rao Deo will preside

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION: The transit time on telegrams between Bombay, Karachi and its adjacent areas is now normal.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE: Concluding games of the Bengal Club Cup League Tourney will be played at the St. Xavier's College grounds at Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 4-45 p.m. Mr. M. R. A. Baig will preside and Mrs. Baig will distribute the prizes.

KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY: The ninth annual general meeting and annual gathering of the Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at the Brahman Sabha Hall near Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum. Dr. S. S. Ugrankar will preside.

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DETECTIVE COMPETITION

In this competition you are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the criminals' ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the FIRST PRIZE is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

In the two series of pictures those marked A. B. C. ... are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the Series numbered 1. 2. 3. Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the woman shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised herself and put on a man's dress as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore, we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Thursday, 27th August, 1942, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account No communication will be accepted and replied to, if it is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition This is an express condition of entry.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER.
The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd.,
Red House.
Parsee Bazaar Street
Fort BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P. O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE THURSDAY, 27th AUG., 1942

Detective Competition 9/8/'42.

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I have read, the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them

Name .....

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Detective Competition 9/8/'42.

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RICE EXEMPTED FROM PRICE CONTROL

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes :—

When the prices of rice were fixed in Bombay, information was not available about the quantity and qualities of finer rice held by the local merchants. Enquiries have now shown that about 35,000 bags of superior rice are held by them. These types of rice are used by the well-to-do consumer and have always been sold at a premium over the controlled varieties. Price fixation, however, is difficult owing to a large number of varieties sold at different rates. The Government has now issued orders exempting ekreen, fegam, supersugandhi, kisankat, sunkisankat, kamini, guiabshoru, katari bhog, kacha hura and kacha sitasal from price control. This will enable these rices to be sold at competitive rates. If, however, this concession is found to lead to sale of controlled rice under the guise of uncontrolled rice at higher than controlled prices, the concession will be withdrawn in the interest of the poorer consumer.

PARTY TO MAHARAJ KUMAR OF VIJAYANAGARAM

To meet Sir P. Vijaya Maharajkumar of Vijayanagaram President of the Andhra Mahasabha, Mr. C. Nageshwar Rao will give a lunch today (Sunday) at 11-45 a.m. at the Purohit Hotel, Churchgate.

VAKTRUTWOTTEJAK SABHA : The 9th annual general meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in Dhuru Hall, Dadar.

AT SINGH SABHA : Mian Ifkharudin, President and Sardar Pratap Singh, General Secretary, Punjab P. C. C. and others will address the Bombay Sikhs on the present political move in the Singh Sabha Gurudwara in their weekly gathering to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m.

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION : Catholic Study Club, 2nd session-lecture on "Catholic Social Action" by Rev. Fr. Henry Remedios, Principal, St. Andrew's High School, Bandra, at 6-30 p.m. in St. John the Baptist's High School Hall, Thana, today (Sunday).

BROTHERHOOD : A Quranic discourse on "Universal Equality and Brotherhood" will be held at al-Jamiatul-Islamiyah, Marol, Andheri, to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

OUR UNION : A meeting will be held under the auspices of Our Union at Esplanade High School Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m.

Poona Races

SPLENDID DOUBLE FOR GWALIOR

Punters Have A Moderate Day

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

A fairly big crowd attended the opening day of the Poona season in fine weather.

The Maharaja of Gwalior's colours were twice to the fore during the proceedings.

Miss O. K. scored five lengths' victory in the Bhopal Plate which was the chief event.

S. Chavan, A. Sattar, Sharp, Roberts, Meekings, Evans, Rook, Carr and West each rode a winner while Captain Jadhav was the only trainer to pull up a double.

Six nominators of the double event pool collected each Rs. 338—and two nominators who solved the treble event pool were each rewarded with Rs. 1,818-8-0.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's WELLINGTON 8-5 Chavan 1
Mr P B Avasia's WAFI HAMID 9-0 Uttam Singh 2
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's LONG SILK 8-11 cd 8-4 Kheem Singh 3
Mr J A Jasdanwalla's MIKHLIF SAID 8-5 cd 7-12 Mull Singh 4
Not run : Saif Antar and Silver Arrow.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 71. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 77 and Rs. 29.
Trainer : Capt. K. P. Jadhav.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr T G Essajee's KHAZANCHI 8-11 A Sattar 1
Messrs Jacob Heskel and A D Abraham's KING SOLOMON 7-10 Stead 2
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's BOONIAN 8-9 Robert's 3
Mr Jassim Mahomed Ismail's TIME STEP 8-9 A Thompson 4
All ran.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 18 and Rs. 25.
Trainer : Syed Fatah.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr F H Mehta's A LA GRANDE 8-4 Sharp 1
Mr Sion F Nessim's AJAX 8-6 J Brace 2
Mrs Marbeth's WINLAD 9-2 W Evans ... 3
Mr A Svamvur's LORD BYRON 8-9 Marrs 4
Not run : Kyanos, Sabotage and Golden Son.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 74. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 46 and Rs. 15.
Trainer : Moosa.

THE MYSORE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's HIDDEN TREASURE 8-5 Robert 1
H H Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's VICTOR 8-7 Rook 2
Mr Osman Chotani's PICK ME UP 8-0 Meekings 3
Mr A Svamvur's WHAT'S YOURS 8-10 Sharp 4
Not run : Play Boy, Shorister Boy, Novo Steel and Blue Belle.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 62. Places Rs. 39. Rs. 31 and Rs. 65.
Trainer : Captain K P Jadhav

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's LEJONG 8-11 Meekings 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's MORNAS 8-13 Britt 2
Mr J D Banatwalla's SAFETY LAMP 9-0 Peacock 3
The Raja of Nazarguni's TOURNAMENT 8-11 Brown 4
Not run : Winsotis.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 126. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 15 and Rs. 98.

THE BHOPAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr A C Ardeshir's MISS O K. 8-0 Evans 1
Mr Osman Chotani's LAKHPAT 7-12 Meekings 2
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's DOUBLE OAK 8-12 E Britt 3
Mr J A Grimshaw's PROMINENT 7-7 Baker 4
Not run : Shahenshah.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 62. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 50 and Rs. 18.
Trainer : A L J Talib.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's ROYAL OPERA 8-6 Rook 1
Messrs E G Bromby and E Ringstead's RARE GEM 8-9 Brown 2
Mr Diamond's MAN-EATER 9-2 Stead ... 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's RATIFIER 8-12 Britt 4
Not run : Apsapi.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 19, Rs 111 and Rs 70.
Trainer : G L Shinde.

THE MYSORE PLATE Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr G Dharamsey's PRINCESS BEST 8-7 W Carr 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's CHU-WAI-CHU 8-7 Jones 2
Mr A Svamvur's SO WHAT 8-5 Sharp ... 3
Mr M D Petit's PIERRE 8-12 F Field ... 4
Not run : Madam Pompadour, Bevin Boy, and Humpty Dumpty.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 36 Rs. 34 and Rs. 46.
Trainer : A M Khairaz.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A S Tyebjee's TOLTEC 8-0 West 1
Mr C E L Milne-Robertson's ABSTRACT 9-4 W Carr 2
H H Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's DABBS 8-4 Rook 3
Messrs E G Bromby and E Ringstead's DRAYCOTT 8-2 Whiteside 4
Not run : Holly Garth and Marshwood.
Tote paid : Win Rs. 163. Places Rs. 45, Rs. 26 and Rs. 21
Trainer : O Randall.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, AUGUST 9

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Halke Phulke Gane. 5-15 Iqbal Bano. 5-25 Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 6-25 Jawabi Hamla. 6-30 Chandabai. 6-45 Natia Kalam. 7 Dadra Aur Ghazal. 7-15 Jawab Men. 7-30 Afzal Husain. 7-35 It has happened. 7-40 Josh Aur Khayam. 7-50 Next week's programmes. 8 Sazon Ki Nok Jhonk. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-50 Abdul Huq. 10 Aj ki rat. 10-15 Ustad Faiyaz Khan.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Mixed melodies. 7-50 News in Hindustani. 8 News in English. 8-10 Marathi bhavgeets. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Vithalrao Gurav. 9-30 J. L. Ranade. 11 Air Orchestra. 11-10 Nisar Ahmed. 11-30 News-play. 11-45 Hiralal Nakshigara. 12 p.m. Sant Namdeo. 12-20 Moghubai Kurdikar. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Air Bhajan Mandali. 1-10 Tandav Nritya. 1-20 Tarana. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Ratnakant Ramnathkar. 5-20 L. D. Patil. 5-30 Kannada song. 8-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Mirabai Bhajan. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Moghubai Kurdikar. 7 Hiralal Nakshigara. 7-15 Saz-Sangeet. 7-30 Vithalrao Gurav. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 J. L. Ranade. 8-10 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-30 For our universities. 8-45 News-play. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Listening post. 9-50 War review. 10 The Queen's Hall Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Marathi bhavgeets. 8 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 V. S. Gangolli. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

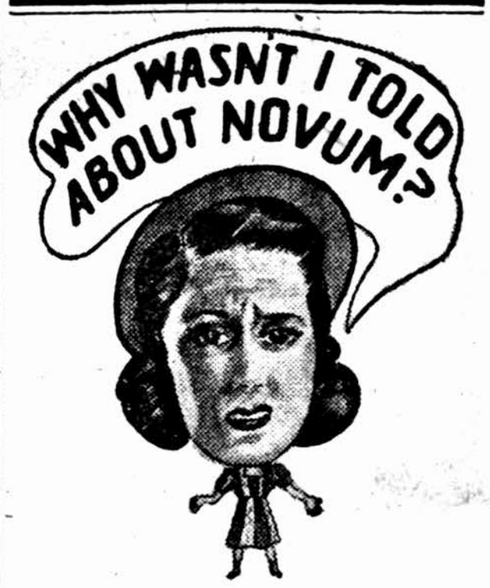
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 7-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-10 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-10 Rasoolanbai. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 J. L. Ranade. 9-30 Gat Tora on Tabla. 9-40 Gujarati Bhajan. 9-50 Ghazal 10 Marathi bhavgeet, 10-10 Moghubai Kurdikar.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION : The members of the Bombay Homoeopathic Association will observe the 7th anniversary of the demise of its founder, Dr. V. M. Kulkarni, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Association's premises.



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The VENEREAL diseases are most destructive and deadly. Many people suffering from GONORRHOEA SYPHILIS, LEUCORRHOEA and other filthy diseases of the kind, conceal them out of shyness without knowing the after-effect and desperate chronic cases, should try this medicine and they will very soon realise their baseless idea with the marvellous effects.
It has given singular service to thousands who are despaired of cure and they are well and happy to-day after using this medicine. Immediate and proper treatment should in all cases be taken when one is attacked with any kind of venereal diseases

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2. It brings the liver to its normal condition by clearing the bowels
3. By keeping the biles soothed, it removes the BURNING sensation of the feet and hands.
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A. I. C. C. Confidence In Mahatma

(Continued from Page 10)

Everyone they knocked their heads against locked doors. Were they beggars to be treated in this manner? he asked. Were they going to wobble and sacrifice the mansion of Indian freedom which they were going to build. Were they to be bullied by men who had made no sacrifice for freedom and who did not even speak of it?

The Muslim masses were not reactionary. They were with the Congress. He wanted to make it perfectly clear that they had made many attempts on this question. May be they had made mistakes, but their conscience was clear. They had made strenuous and sincere attempts but their attempts had been frustrated.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, replying to criticisms in English, said that the Congress had only one point to emphasise, namely, that the people of India were in deadly earnest about their demand. The resolution of the Working Committee represented the voice of India. It represented the voice of oppressed humanity all over the world. The offer of co-operation, contained in it, would only be on terms of equality with other free nations of the world. India was not willing to co-operate on any other terms.

MORE THAN WORLD WAR

The essential thing about this war was that it was something more than a world war. It was a part and a prelude and precursor of a revolution that was enveloping the world. This war might end or might be carried on for some time, but there would be no peace or equilibrium until the great revolution had run its appointed course. It was a matter for regret that leaders in the West had not realised or having realised, they did not react to the revolutionary significance of this war. They were carrying on in the same old way, thinking in terms of more tanks and more aeroplanes. If he had been in their position, he would have certainly built more tanks and planes. But the fact was that the leaders of the West refused to think in terms of elemental changes which moved humanity.

Continuing, Panditji said that he did not think that there was going to be a Hitlerite peace whatever happened. He did not think either that there was to be a Pax Britannica or Pax Americana. Although he was an Indian nationalist, he did not want a Pax Indiana.

ANGLO-SAXON MAJESTY

Mr. Churchill, observed Panditji, had used in his address to the House of representatives in Washington certain eloquent expressions about the two branches of Anglo-Saxon race, marching in majesty. That must have sounded very thrilling, thrilling to the Anglo-Saxon race. But the world happened to be composed of other members also. This marching with majesty all over the world was not at all a pleasant picture for him. It was picture which was not going to be tolerated by Asia. There was too much of dignity and majesty of the Anglo-Saxon race or the German race or the Italian race There were other races in the world too.

When India gained independence, she would act for the right cause. He believed that the very act of freeing India would in itself make the Allied cause perfectly right. The cause to-day was negatively right in the sense that Hitler was worse or Japan was worse.

In spite of enormous provocation —and it was going on daily, the country had remained calm. There was big work ahead, and the nation had to get ready. He realised that old-style nationalism was too narrow. Indian Nationalism was, therefore, hitched to broader internationalism. The country was faced with enormous perils. If Japan were to come to India, the people of India would have to suffer, not the people of any other country. Indians knew what subjection was more than anyone else. They had suffered it for such a long period. It was better to throw off shackles into the fire and come out as a free people or else to be reduced to dust and ashes.

Jawahar does some thinking.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad appealing to the members to withdraw the amendments as most of them asked for the Hindu-Muslim settlement along with other things said that he did not want to go into the long story of the futile attempt he had made in this behalf during the last four years. At Allahabad, he had made the offer that if the Muslim League was agreeable, he would call the Working Committee within 24 hours and ask it to elect its representatives for the purpose of negotiation. But it was his unfortunate experience that whenever he said that the door was open for negotiation, a certain hand would be stretched out to close it.

Times without number they had declared their willingness to arrive at a settlement; they had tried all methods and he did not know if there was any better method than that the representatives of the two organisations would sit together with an open mind and settle the question.

Replying to friendly critics of the Congress, he said that they had always wanted a settlement and it was the other party that barred and bolted its doors. Therefore friends should not repeatedly harass the Congress, but knock at the other door.

After the Congress President made his appeal all amendments, except those of the Communist members, were withdrawn. Each amendment, when put to vote, was supported by only twelve members.

After votes were taken Mahatma spoke for two and a half hours.

In winding up the proceedings of the A. I. C. C. the Congress President said that Maulana Hifzurrahman had sent an amendment regarding the Working Committee's Delhi resolution permitting territorial not to join the Indian Union if they so wished. The President reiterated the assurance given in his letter to Dr. Syed Abdul Lateef that the Delhi resolution was not at all affected by the passing of Pundit Jagatnarayanlal's resolution by the A. I. C. C. at Allahabad, that he would address letters to President Roosevelt, Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek and the Russian Ambassador in London. This was the first time that the Congress would be seeking the intervention of foreign powers. But he thought it right that they should take all possible steps, right up to the very last minute, to see if the struggle could be avoided. There was no weakness in that. But having once done all that, they should take a step which would settle the issue once for all. There would be no turning back.

He exhorted them to remember that with the passing of the resolution their job had just begun. On them lay the responsibility to take it to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, proposed a vote of thanks to all those who had contributed to make the session a success.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru thanked the authorities of the B. P. C. C. for all the arrangements they had made.

Stalingrad Threatened

LONDON, August 8.

Although the position in the fighting in Russia to-day still remains serious and the threat to Stalingrad from the south seems to have worsened the Russians are still keeping up the offensive at Kizhev, learns Reuter's military correspondent.

Our Allies are apparently holding the Germans on the Don Bend but the enemy seems to be making rapid progress in the South and threat from the direction of Armavir appears to be going south-west towards Maikop and the oilfields.

The point to remember is that while the Germans made four big offensives at once last year, this time they have so far been unable to open an offensive in the north at the same time as the drive in the south.

FURTHER ADVANCE CHECKED

The Soviet offensive in one sector south of Voronezh has already resulted in the capture of two populated points, one of which, is of great tactical significance, says Reuter's special correspondent. German troops in several other villages on the west bank of the Don are surrounded and the Soviet forces are closing in on them. Several Soviet counter-attacks were made yesterday against the wedge which the Germans had managed to drive during the day in the Soviet positions north of Kotelnikovo (one hundred miles south-west of Stalingrad). This prevented the Germans from making any further advance.

On all other sectors of this front the Germans have been held in the past 24 hours despite heavy attacks with tanks supported by motorised infantry and tommy guns.

ENEMY BATTALIONS ROUTED

The Leningrad Radio this morning reports the capture of an inhabited locality on that front and says that the Germans were pressed back to the south-east.

A supplement to the Soviet 'communique' says that in the area of Kletskaya the Soviet forces captured an inhabited locality in a tank battle destroying eleven tanks. In the direction of Armavir the Soviet troops fought defensive battles with enemy tanks and motorised infantry. Seventeen tanks were destroyed. South of Kushchevskaya two battalions of enemy infantry were routed. South of Voronezh Soviet forces crossed the Don and captured several inhabited localities. On the North-Western Front there was local fighting.

JAP. SUBMARINE MENACE

LONDON, Aug. 8.

An official "communique" says "A Japanese submarine shelled an Allied passenger ship off the southern coast of Australia during the past week. The ship was undamaged. No injuries to the crew or personnel are reported. This is the second shelling announced this week.—Reuter.

U. S. Attack On Jap Islands

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.

The Navy Department announces that United States forces have opened simultaneous attacks against the Japanese-occupied Solomon Islands and Kiska in the Aleutians.—Reuter.

NEW YORK COTTON

To-day's Closing	...	18.9
Difference	.....	—.3

(Continued from Page 9)

wait any longer for India's freedom. I am very impatient. But you must know it is freedom for all and not for any particular community we are striving for. I wholeheartedly endorse the Maulana Sahib's offer to the British that India be handed over to any community. I would not be sorry if the authority is transferred to the Muslim masses—for they are Indians after all. India is the homeland of Indian Muslims. For instance, take the case of my son Hiralal, he had embraced Islam. By changing his religion can he disown his nationality and country? Supposing he is able to change his nationality and country, all the same he cannot disown his father. Under the persuasion of his mother he wrote to me a letter. My wife told me that she was not sorry because her son had changed his religion but was sorry because he was a drunkard. My grandson went in search of his father but when he found him he saw that he was addicted to vices.

(Incomplete)

STOP PRESS

Germans Rushing Towards Caucasian Oilfields

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent)

MOSCOW, Aug. 8.

Germans are rushing towards west Caucasian oilfields. Their progress since August 1 is admittedly disquieting. From Salsk to Armavir 130 miles have been covered in six days at a rate which almost approaches last year's. The latest front despatches frankly say that efforts to stem or delay the German advance have failed in many sectors.—Reuter.

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Govt. Orders

Black-Out Of Satyagraha News

Government Call For Anti-Congress Front

DETERMINED TO MEET "CHALLENGE" OF A. I. C. C.

NEW DELHI, August 8.

The Central Government in an order prohibit the printing or publishing by any Printer, Publisher or Editor of any factual news (which expression shall be deemed to include reports of speeches or statements made by members of the public) relating to the mass movement sanctioned by the All-India Congress Committee or to the measures taken by Government against that movement, except news derived from, and stated in the newspaper WHICH PUBLISHES IT TO BE DERIVED FROM,

(a) Official sources, or

(b) The Associated Press of India, the United Press of India or the Orient Press of India, or

(c) A Correspondent regularly employed by the newspaper concerned and whose name stands registered with the District Magistrate of the District in which he carries on his work.—A. P.

DELHI MOVE AGAINST CONGRESS

Regret at the Congress resolution and determination to meet the "challenge" contained in it are expressed in a resolution of the Governor-General-in-Council published to-night after the A.I.C.C. ratified the Working Committee's resolution.

"To a challenge such as the present", declares the resolution, "there can only be one answer. The Government of India would regard it as wholly incompatible with their responsibilities to the people of India, and their obligations to the Allies, that a demand should be discussed the acceptance of which would plunge India into confusion and anarchy internally and would paralyse her effort in the common cause of human freedom."

"DANGEROUS PREPARATIONS"

The resolution says: "The A.I.C.C., have ratified the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress on 5th August. That resolution demands the immediate withdrawal of British power from India, and sanction "the starting of a mass struggle on non-violent lines on the widest possible scale." The Governor-General-in-Council has been aware too, for some days past of dangerous preparations by the Congress Party for unlawful, and in some cases violent activities, directed among other things to the interruption of communication and public utility services, the organisation of strikes, tampering with the loyalty of Government servants, and interference with defence measures, including recruitment.

GOVT. DISAPPOINTED

The Government of India have waited patiently in the hope that wiser counsels might prevail. They have been disappointed in that hope. To a challenge such as the present there can only be one answer. The Government of India would regard it as wholly incompatible with their responsibilities to the people of India, and their obligations to the Allies, that a demand should be discussed the acceptance of which would plunge India into confusion and anarchy internally, and would paralyse her effort in the common cause of human freedom.

For the demand of the Congress leaders there is no warrant. In the view of the Government of India that demand is difficult, if not impossible, to reconcile with a full sense of responsibility on the part of the leaders of the Congress Party, or a full appreciation by them of the realities of the present situation. The Congress Working Committee admit that "there may be risks involved". They are right. Acceptance of the resolution must mean the exposure of India to Axis attack from without. Internally the withdrawal of British rule invites Civil War, the collapse of law and order, the outbreak of communal feud, the dislocation of economic life with its inevitable hardships.

"SOLIDLY ESTABLISHED INTERESTS"

Nor can the Government of India accept the claim of the Congress party to speak for India as a whole. The Congress party has for long occupied a position of great prominence and great importance in Indian political life. At this day its importance is substantial. But it is the duty of the Government of India to take a balanced view of the interests of all sections of Indian thought and Indian opinion. And looking as they must to the repeated protests even in these last few days by the leaders of great communities and solidly established interests, by so many leaders of liberal thought, by those great sections of the population which are giving unstinted and invaluable support to war against Axis aggression, they are confirmed in their view that that claim has no solid foundation, and that acceptance of the proposals now put forward by the Congress party must mean the abandonment of all those large and powerful elements in the population which have condemned the course of action proposed by the Congress party and which resent and resist the widespread dislocation which its acceptance would involve of India's war effort and of the general life of the community.

"NOT INDIA'S MOUTHPIECE?"

Nor can the Congress leaders claim that only thus can India's future be assured. The Congress party is not India's mouthpiece, yet, in the interests of securing their own dominance and in pursuit of their totalitarian policy, its leaders have consistently impeded the efforts made to bring India to full nationhood. But for the resistance of the Congress party to all constructive endeavours, India might even now be enjoying self-Government. British policy for India's future stands clear. It is that once hostilities cease, India shall devise for herself with full freedom of decision, and on a basis embracing all and not only a single party, the form of Government which she regards as most suited to her conditions: and that in the meantime Indian leaders shall fully participate in the Government of their country, and in the counsels of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. The fullest opportunity for the attainment of self-Government by the people of India has been guaranteed by His Majesty's Government.

It is on the basis, fully accepted by His Majesty's Government and by the people of Great Britain, that the fullest opportunity shall be open for the attainment of self-Government by the Indian people, that when the day of victory comes the final structure of India's constitution will be erected by Indians themselves. That those guarantees given by the British Parliament and the British people are accepted by the people of India we firmly believe. The suggestion put forward by the Congress party that the millions of India, uncertain as the future, are ready, despite the sad lessons of so many martyr countries to throw themselves into the arms of the invader is one that the Government of India cannot accept as a true representation of the feeling of the people of this great country.

"BETRAYAL OF ALLIES"

The leaders of the Congress party have claimed that the withdrawal of British rule "with good-will" will "result in establishing a stable provisional Government in India, and co-operation between this Government and the United Nations in resisting aggression and helping China". There is no justification for those claims. Nor can the Government of India accept the suggestion that a stable Provisional Government could be formed in a moment of time within a day or two of the withdrawal of British power. Past experience has shown, to their profound regret, the existence of deep differences in this country, the harmonizing of which must be the object of all on whom responsibility falls, the removal of which is the ambition and the hope of the present Government of India. But to deny that those problems confront India to-day would be to ignore the facts: and the Government of India are satisfied that the interval between the withdrawal of British rule and the establishment of a stable Provisional Government would provide an open opportunity for the enemies of order and for all dissident elements in the population.

In the view of the Government of India it is not too much to say that acceptance of the demand now put forward by the Congress party must mean the betrayal of the Allies, whether in or outside India, the betrayal in particular of Russia and China, the betrayal of those ideals to which so much support has been given and is given to-day from the true heart and mind of India, the betrayal of India's fighting men whose glory is so great, and the betrayal of all those loyal and co-operating elements which do not support the Congress party, but which have played so active and so valuable a part in British India and the Indian States in the prosecution of the war.

India has to-day a Government stronger and more representative than ever in the past, a Government predominantly Indian and non-official a Government determined to prosecute the war and no less determined to lead India on to her political goal. There is nothing that the Government of India regret more than this challenge at so critical a juncture. But on them there lies the task of defending India of maintaining India's capacity to wage war, of safeguarding India's interests, of holding the balance between the different sections of her people without fear or favour. That task the Government of India will discharge in face of the challenge now thrown down by the Congress party with clear determination, but with an anxiety that action shall be preventive of the interruption of war effort and the other dangers to which they have referred rather than punitive, and with a full consciousness of responsibility to India and to the cause of the Allies and of civilization.

Their duty is plain and they have to discharge it, profoundly as they must deplore the situation which they have been called upon to face. They urge the people of India to unite with them in resistance to the present challenge of a party. They appeal to them to lay aside, all political differences and for the period of the war to place before all other considerations the defence of their country and the achievement of those common aims on which depends the future not only of India but of all the freedom-loving peoples of the world.—A. P.

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Latest Commercial

COTTON

DECEMBER.

New York, August 8

Previous closing	18.39
To-day's opening	18.31
Difference	—08
To-day's closing	not received.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, August 8

Following are the New York opening ranges:—

October (18.30/30) 18.11/10
December (18.46/45) 18.31/30
March (18.60/60) 18.42/47

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, August 8

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay August/September (£29 quoted) closed
Linseed Calcutta August/September (£23 1/2 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata August/September unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal August/September closed
West Coast India shipment (£27 1/2 quoted)

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, August 8

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, August 8

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, August 8

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, August 8

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London, August 8

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, August 8

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:
General Motors (dol 37 5/8) unquoted
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 25 1/2) unquoted
United States Steel Common (dol 46 5/8) dol 46 7/8
United States Steel Preference (dol 109) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, August 8

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Groundnuts	August.—			
	Openin	63	5	0
	Highest	63	10	0
	Lowest	62	10	0
	Closing	62	10	0
Cottonseeds	September—			
	Opening	30	4	0
	Highest	30	6	0
	Lowest	30	1	0
	Closing	30	1	6
Castorseeds	September—			
	Opening	67	10	0
	Highest	67	10	0
	Closing	65	13	0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Following a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 310 for I.C.C. January and advanced to Rs. 311/8 on scattered covering. At this level there was renewed liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 306/8. The market feeling is still hesitant and in view of uncertain internal political situation and discouraging war news, prices are likely to decline

There was persistent selling and in the absence of any buying prices declined to Rs. 303/8. Prices further declined to Rs. 301 1/2 and recovered to Rs. 303/8. The market closed at 2 p.m. were as under:—

I. C. C. January	Rs.	303	4 0
I. C. C. March		295	4 0
BROACH July/August		180	4 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London spot and forward silver was unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York spot silver was unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was quiet with scattered selling. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD				
Ready	Rs.	53	1	0
Shrawan		53	0	0
Sovereigns		39	12	0
SILVER				
Ready		84	13	0
Shrawan		84	2	0

RUSSIA'S GRIM HOUR

A Week Of War

By N. G. Jog

AUGUST, 7.

There was a fleeting hope at the beginning of this week that the phase of withdrawals was over and that the Russians would be able to dig in their toes on the approaches to Stalingrad and the Caucasus. It is evident, however, that Stalin's recent Order of the Day ("Not One Step Back!") has failed to stop the rot on the Eastern Front and that von Bock is still battering his way towards the Nazi El Dorado—the oil wells!

The Vichy radio states that the German advance has made contact with the Russian troops defending Krasdonar, the capital of the Kuban territories, and a centre of refineries. Simultaneously the enemy is striking hard at the Russian right flank east of the Rostov-Baku railway. The pincer against Stalingrad is still developing and a big tank battle is taking place near Kotelnikovo.

The German ascendancy in all those areas suggests that the fate of the entire Caucasian peninsula is hanging in the balance. The Russian troops in the south are being gradually cut off and if Stalingrad falls, the results will be catastrophic not merely to Russia but also to all the Allies as a glance at the map will show. A discussion of those dire perils may be deferred for the present in the hope that Timoshenko may yet succeed in turning the tide as happened last year when Moscow was in the gravest danger.

Hitler seems to be assured however, of the first taste of the precious oil—or at any rate of the flames that will go up from the oil wells to the skies when the first shadow of the Swastika falls on the Maikop area. In spite of the gallantry of the Don and Kuban Cossacks, the Red Army is compelled to give up one point of resistance after another and Moscow admits deep wedges in the Soviet lines. Unfortunately there seems little hope of retrieving the disaster threatening eastern Caucasus.

Fate Of Fleet

More important now than the fate of the Maikop oilfields is the future of the Black Sea ports which means of the Black Sea Fleet. The Soviet has got a number of navy units here, which though not formidable considered independently, are not of negligible proportions. They gave excellent service in the defence of Sebastopol and in the subsequent evacuation. After the loss of that main Crimean naval base, Novorossisk, Tuapse and Batum gave shelter to the Soviet Fleet.

The two latter bases are now in imminent danger and the last-named has come within easy bombing range of the Luftwaffe. What is to happen to the Fleet now, considering that its egress through the Dardanelles is barred? How long can it remain bottled up in the Black Sea? Either it has to seek refuge in a Turkish port and thus be out of the war or to scuttle itself. The merchant ships and tankers may presumably escape as the Montreux convention allows commercial navigation to the belligerents through the Straits though even their passage is obviously full of hazards.

The position of Turkey takes on a new significance against the background of the latest developments. So long the Turkish Government has succeeded in its policy of strict neutrality and the succession of M. Sarajoglu to the Premiership (left vacant by the death of M. Saidam) indicates that this policy will be continued. The new Prime Minister has emphasised once again this line of "active neutrality" in his first speech before the Turkish Parliament and paid tribute both to the Anglo-Turkish Alliance and the German-Turkish Pact. If, however, Germany occupies the Caucasus and approaches Turkey from the rear as it is already doing in the front, her position will be really invidious.

Viewed from whatever point of view the situation is thus full of menacing possibilities. The only silver lining to the clouds is the fact that so far Marshal Timoshenko has not allowed any large Russian forces to be trapped or annihilated. His successive withdrawals have at any rate kept his lines intact, thus avoiding the mistakes committed by Marshal Budenny last year. His determined defence of Voronezh also retains in his hands the command of a strategic hinge. If there are really the vast reserves of men and material behind him, about which we have been hearing for a long time now, Voronezh may yet prove the turning point of the war in the geographical sense.

A Moot Point

It is all too evident from the comments in the Russian press and radio itself, however, that the situation has begun to baffle the Russian High Command. The German sweep in the south is virtually proving irresistible, while the hopes that the Soviet would launch a decisive counter-offensive elsewhere have so far not materialised. The fighting around Leningrad remains purely of a local nature, while little is known of General Zhukov's activities around Rzhev in the central front.

True, the Red Army is taking a terrible toll of the Wehrmacht, the latter's casualties being computed at 15,000 men every single day along the entire Eastern front. But, on the other hand it must be admitted that the Nazis, too, have made a grand job of recuperation during the winter and the striking power and resources behind von Bock are as formidable as they were when the Germans invaded Russia on June 22 last year. Hitler is always generous with his cannon fodder and no losses are too great for him if only he can gain his objective. He probably computes that the Russian oil will more than make up for all the German and satellite manpower sacrificed for the Caucasus.

A realistic student of war must now try to visualise the course of events if the worst happens and the Caucasus is overrun by the Axis. The repercussions of such a disaster on the Allied positions in the Middle East are incalculable. For the present one wonders how Russia will stand the dismemberment of a vital limb like the Caucasus. General Space is no ally of Russia here. For, if Caucasus goes, Russia will lose nine-tenths of her oil supplies as she has already lost one-half of her grain-supplies in the Ukraine. The moot point is whether there have been developed in the Urals and Siberia alternative sources of supply sufficient to keep the Russian armies in the field for any length of time. The other possibility that sufficient reserves have been built up is also advanced by some British papers.

Tokyo's Der Tag

This wishful thinking must be counter-balanced by the grim prospect that at any moment Japan may stab Russia in the back. Instead of a second front being opened in the west to relieve the pressure, the Soviet may be itself compelled to fight on a second front in the Far East—once again singlehanded. Recent Press reports repeatedly refer to this danger a Chungking message hinting that even the date has been fixed up—August 16—for the Japanese jackal to fall on the Russian bear.

The Japanese jackal is lately astir, after its comparative inactivity of the last two months. There have been considerable troop movements in Manchuria and the lack of any large-scale offensive in China is explained by the strengthening of the Jap armies on the Siberian border. 10,000 soldiers have been assembled on the Aleutian islands of Kiska, Attu and Agattu, though the strength of the Jap navy in these waters is not known. This adventure is, of course, meant to prevent the Americans from helping Russia if and when Japan attacks Russia.

The spurt of activity around Australia is also well-timed, as it will keep the Allies guessing about the real intentions of Tokyo. The occupation of the Guadalcanar Island and the rapid advance in New Guinea has brought the Japanese closer than ever to Australia. In the week-ending last Monday they made 13 air raids on Australian cities, Darwin alone being attacked nine times. This re-emergence of the invasion threat has caused something of a consternation in Australia. No less a person than Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister in the last war and at present a member of the War Council, observed "It is difficult to understand why the Japanese are allowed those strategic points without opposition. Similar comments are made by the Australian press, too, and General MacArthur is urged to start his counter-offensive in the Pacific without any further delay.

Grave Apprehension

The public exasperation over the purely defensive, delaying tactics of the Allied Governments is thus world-wide. In Europe, the nearest to an invasion is the threat of Air Marshal Harris to bomb German cities remorselessly. Both London and Washington have apparently decided to seal their lips on this issue, the latter discounting even the prospective appointment of an Allied Commander for the second front as premature. This reticence is not, however, shared by Moscow and the Soviet press is trying to draw what comfort it can from the insistent public demand in Britain and America for the opening of a second front

Frankly one views with grave apprehension the reactions of the Russian people, press and even Government to the inability or unwillingness of their allies to attack Germany in the west. The latter are, indeed, trying to prove that the Germans are not as weak in west as the Russian press implies. This has in its turn brought a sharp, if polite, retort from General Shilvosky in the "Red Star"

The General notes that it is not Hitler's custom to divulge his plans beforehand and asks "whether the reported reserves are really available to meet a second front or whether he is not striving to win quickly in Russia and beat the Allies one by one and therefore has thrown all his reserves into that struggle, while hoping by threats and rumours to prevent or so delay a second front as to make it valueless to Russia"

What have Britain and America to say to this?

Students On The March

BY "VANGUARD"

Here is something more about the Director of Public Instruction. He has issued a circular to all Government colleges to the effect that in every student activity such as gymkhana, reading room, annual gathering, Magazine, literary society, dramatic society, there must be a Professor to have the final say. Even if 90 per cent. of the Committee are for a proposal, the ex-officio Professor-in-charge or the Principal can veto it. Now, what has the Secretaries of the Elphinstone College Dramatic Society to say on the subject? Next week, I have something more to say about the D. P I.

* * *

On the Tilak Day demonstrations and the reception to Rashtrapati Azad at V. T. last Tuesday, the students seemed to have monopolised the show

* * *

Here is the story of how in an Indian State, in spite of ruthless repression, the students can crash through and carry on their movement. In Jamnagar, the home of the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, the first mass action of the students occurred when they went on a general strike on the arrest of Maulana Azad in December 1940 The Students' Union was declared illegal, so a "Sahitya Sabha" was formed and the student movement went on. A hand-written periodical became so popular that it had also to be stopped by the State. Then came the usual arrests. It may be mentioned here that these students were the first in that State to raise their voice against the policy of the State.

In 1942, the Sahitya Sabha brought out an anti-fascist pamphlet. The authorities stopped its circulation for a few days but then had to let go. On China Day, a meeting was convened by the Sabha in spite of a general ban against all meetings, which even State officials attended and sang praise of China and the Soviet Union. Thus, one after another, all the restrictions on the fundamental rights of the citizens had to be withdrawn due to the courageous and determined actions of the organised students. Next week, I will tell you what is happening in backward feudal Cutch.

Almost every alternate active worker in the student movement has to face—what we call—the Home Front, when he or she reaches home and the parents go bang-bang-bang at them for keeping late hours by "wasting" too much time on the movement, or the Hostel Superintendent takes it for granted that the late-comer or the truant has been having an over-dose of night life (the type you don't write home about) when the fellow has been merely making preparations, with others, for student activities.

The Home Front is convinced that these "poor" youths are being corrupted—into opposition to all authority including even their very own parents, which is "absolutely the limit" It thinks that this will lead the youngsters into trouble, specially with the Government—as if such students would ever stop to worry about the future. It believes that they do not devote enough time to "education", which is usually true when compared to other students; but the queer aspect of this is that these same young "fools" not only pass out but get classes and scholarships

FIERCE AIR BATTLE OVER BAY OF BENGAL

Big Jap Flying Boat Shot Down In Engagement

Somewhere in the Bay of Bengal, August 8:—

A big Japanese flying boat which was shot down in the Bay of Bengal during a recent sweep by Allied fighters had been shadowing the Allied fleet for sometime.

When its presence had been definitely established, Allied fighters took off from Aircraft Carriers. After an intensive search the flying boat was located about 70 miles away by United States-built planes.

After a fierce engagement the enemy plane was shot down into the sea.

It was a large four-engined "Navy 97" similar to those already reported to be based on the Andaman islands. These planes have a great flying range and carry a crew of about a dozen.

Park Of Culture And Rest

(Continued from Page 3)

and gymnastics, a stadium for water sports, boxing sings, shooting galleries, etc., are at the services of the visitors. Thousands of young people visit the Park daily to play volly ball, basket ball, tennis and other outdoor games. In the winter the central lawns are used for skating. About 20 thousand people skate here daily. The garden hills are used for skiing.

Newcomers to the sport-world get the guidance from expert sport-instructors for the asking The best sportsmen of the Soviet Union regularly hold contests in the Park to create interest in sports in the masses. The Park is also the scene of international sport tournaments. The Park has also many other attractions, of which parachute practice is the most popular. Its popularity can be judged by 330,000 parachute jumps performed by the Park's visitors during last five years.

Children's Village

The most interesting part of the Park is one allotted for the use of children. The younsters have a special lake for boating, special playgrounds for children's sports, laboratories for scientific experiments, studios for photography drawing, and sculpture. They have here a special concert hall and a library. This Children's Village is visited over ten thousand children daily.

Interesting and gay festivals attended by popular writers and heroes about whom they read in their books are organized for the children. For small kids of preschool age there is a "Tiny Tots Town" where the parents can keep them under the care of trained nurses. These children can have here excellent food and everything they need. This arrangement is a heavenly gift for young couples who need rest and recreation without neglecting their children.

Besides the usual recreations, the Park is a scene of huge mass festivals. These include "Moscow Carnival", "Youth Carnival", "Festival of Music and Songs." On such occasions there are firework displays, mass dances, choruses, etc. Public festivals are arranged on holidays such as May Day, Constitution Day, Aviation Day etc.

The fact that the Park is visited by thousands of people and provides such a variety of programme demands a huge and efficient organization. The Park's theatres, grounds, cafes etc. charge low prices while most of the educational facilities are free of charge. The monetary help comes from the various trade unions and the part of the personnel such as the lecturers, sport instructors etc., give their services free. In addition to its 5,000 full time employees the Park has a large number of volunteer workers who cooperate in the organisation of its cultural activities.

Council Of Management

The activities of the Park are supervised by a public council under the Director of the Park. The Mossoviet (Moscow Municipality) takes keen interest in the management of the Park. The Park's activities are discussed at numerous meetings and in factories and clubs. The Directorate of the Park includes scientists, artists, technicians, sportsmen and workers of Moscow.

The activities and the dimension of the Park are growing every year. According to the general plan of reconstruction of Moscow it is going to be enlarged five-fold. The Park is closely linked up with the Moscow population.

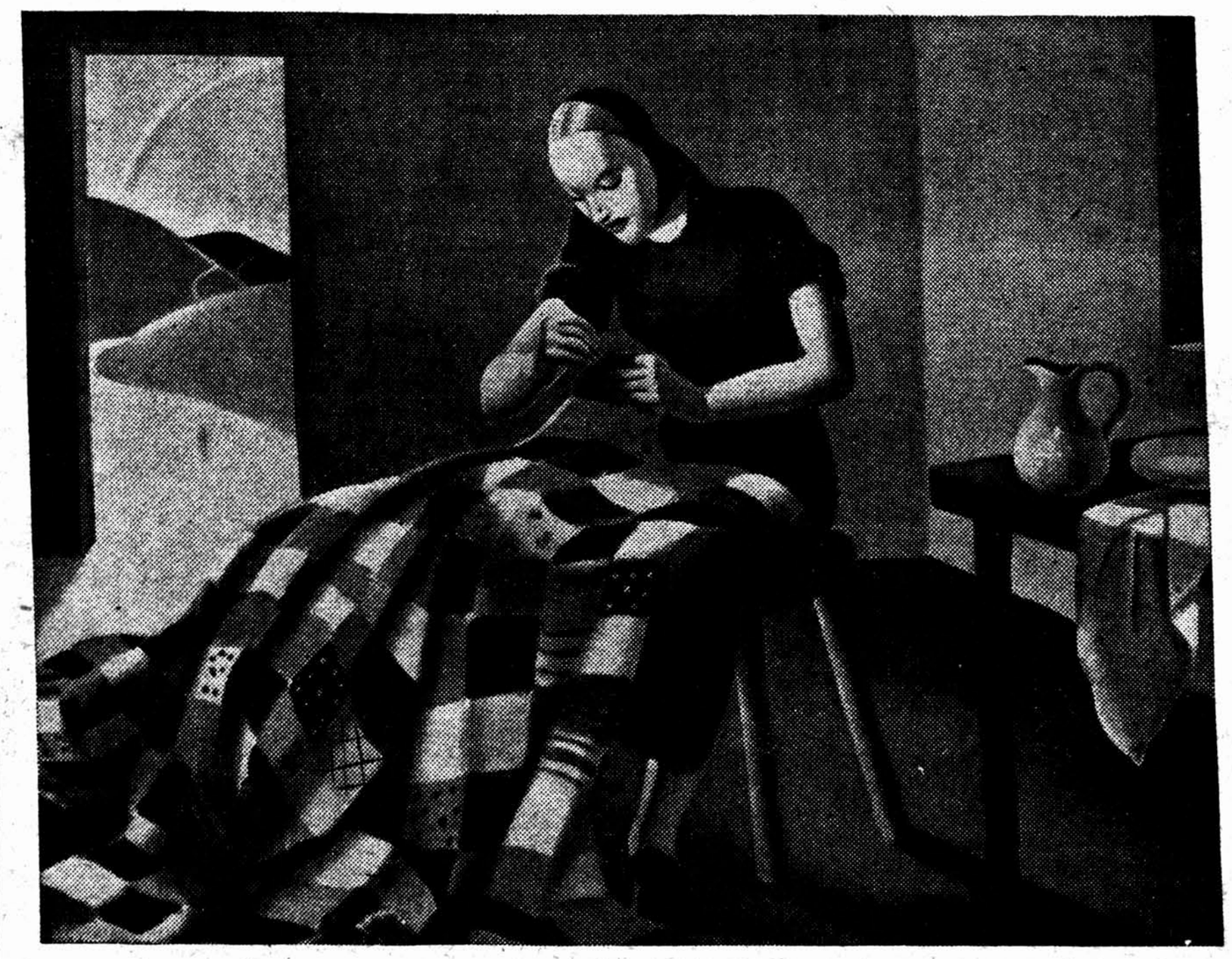
The Gorky Park of Culture and Rest is Moscow's central park. But the capital has ten other parks of culture and rest (excluding the gardens and parks in the outskirts of the city) and 28 parks of culture for children entirely. In the children's parks no grown up persons get entry except in those who accompany children. All these parks provide practically the same facilities as the Gorky Park, only of course on much smaller scale.

Based on the model of the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest, the oldest and the biggest one in the country, over 600 parks of culture and rest have been laid out in U.S.S.R. during last ten years. There are now parks of culture and rest in Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Baku, in the Donetz Coal Basin, the Urals, the Kuzbas and other industrial centres. You come across such parks now even in Central Asia, in the Far East and in the Pamirs.

In recent years parks of culture and rest have also been organized in the countryside, in collective farms and state farms. Many rural parks of culture and rest have been established in the Ukraine, the Caucasus and the Crimea. Even in the rural parks arrangements have been made for parachute practice, gliding and shooting.

It is an old but popular saying that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy"; and it has been a common misconception that in the Soviet Union, because everyone must live on earnings from work, people are only concerned with working. Whereas with a maximum working day of seven or eight hours without overtime, and with an annual paid holiday for every working man and woman of atleast of two weeks per year, the Soviet peoples have (until they were drawn into the war) been able to enjoy greater leisure than the working people of any other country. And the facilities for spending this leisure have also been greater —and an excellent proof of this is the parks of culture and rest.

Aspects of an Industry No. 1



ALL THE COLOURS OF THE RAINBOW

A *PHRASE* used every day. Yet if you study the rainbow, you will find in it only seven colours, the colours of the spectrum — violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. The British dyestuffs chemist provides a far greater number. Colour, in the form of dyestuffs, enters into almost everything we wear, use or even eat in the course of our daily lives. The dyestuffs industry — purely British in origin, since it owes its birth to the discoveries of W. H. Perkin and A. G. Green between 1856 and 1897 — to-day produces an enormous range of colours. By judicious blending the modern dyer multiplies these a thousandfold. This astonishing array of colours is necessary because fashion demands an infinite variety of shades, and each class of material its peculiar type of dyestuff. To-day the British dyestuffs industry is the most modern and up-to-date in the world. Its swiftest and most spectacular development took place between 1919 and 1939. During this period a high percentage of the major discoveries in dyestuffs were made by British chemists. Chief among these successes are Caledon Jade Green, a vat dyestuff of excellent fastness; Monastral Fast Blue, the first new blue pigment to be developed for 100 years; the Duranol and Dispersol dyestuffs, developed specially for the dyeing of acetate rayon; and the Solacet range. In peacetime the British dyestuffs industry employed as many as 130 full-time research chemists. Since the War, it has been working flat-out to meet expanding demand at home and abroad. To-day, it is being rapidly and greatly developed so as to be able to supply the peculiar needs of dyers and finishers all over the world.

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Peshwa Bajirao I As Great Military Leader

DR. DIGHE'S NARRATIVE OF 20 YEARS' CAMPAIGNS OF MARATHA POWER

By 'Historicus'

While history as experience of the past amongst other domains than that of the art of war has always held the secret—and seed—of the future destiny of nations and peoples, even the man-in the-street to-day feels impelled to turn to it and discern a new meaning in it.

NEW ANGLE ON HISTORY.

To the student of the art of war history furnishes both the basis and testing-ground of well-established doctrines and principles of warfare even if the military science gave the apparent impression of revolutionary changt and development. The interest in the events of the past, on the contrary, instead of being diminished is actually sharpened and enhanced, history is simply focussed in a new angle and it invariably confirms recent and contemporary experience in the development of the art of war.

From this viewpoint, the military campaigns in the Maratha and Indian history have had fresh light thrown on them when we view them in relation to universal experience , past and present, in the sphere of military thought. They create in fact a field for research that is, unfortunately yet to be explored adequate although many foreign writers have subjected them to a treatment from this angle. Their contribution is however very slight and suffers from the limitations imposed on their approach. The task of fresh research should prove as formidable as it is undoubtedly fascinating.

WAR AS POLICY.

But before this research is undertaken and stimulated, it is necessary that the mass of dispersed, disjointed of highly authentic and valuable historical material should be sifted and pieced together in a coherent whole. This is a primary task imposed on historical scholarship and on the ability to discharge it satisfactorily and on its total achievement depends a great deal of the success of the approach indicated.

There is an organic unity in history that cannot be isolated in air-tight compartments or exclusive aspects. There cannot be a 'political' history and a 'military' history as politics is interwoven in war interdependently. War in fact becomes politics—instrument of policy, to reproduce the classic and universally-accepted definition—and policy cannot be sustained without war or at any rate without the power and strength of which war becomes a tangible.

Thus the story of the second Peshwa, Bajirao I becomes the story of the military campaigns that he carried out with such brilliant success that in fact constitutes consolidation of the Maratha military power founded by the great Shivaji. It is a story of a military genius that could grasp instinctively the possibilities of and limitations set to the means available and their most skilful employment towards the achievement of military and therefore political power. While between these two men the methods actually employed may apparently differ they would appear to have been conditioned by factors that proportionately vary while the patterns of their actions remains fundamentally..

ART OF INVARIABLE WAR.

In analysis the principles followed by both these great military leaders who also shared common affinities and qualities appear to be the principles that have stood the test of Time. The entire history of military exploits in Time and Space attests to the soundness and efficacy of principles that the Maratha military leaders evolved and translated in action. The principles of 'indirect approach', attack on "Nervenkapital," surprize, speed, improvization, remain immutable. The weapons have changed, but the methods of their use that promise best possible results have hardly undergone any change.

Thus the Maratha horse combined the same element of speed and reconnaissance as the modern motorized vehicle for combat or transport. The sword, lance and matchlock have been replaced by the mechanical fire power. But the method of attack and defence has remained the same. The methods in which the Maratha soldier had specialized with the best use of his military qualities were dictated by geography, the terrain of the country and the screen it furnished for defensive strategy.

The opponent's strength and weakne conditioned both the strategy and tactics that had been employed with such remarkable success and it was only when the Marathas departed from their specialized technique and ventured on a type of warfare for which they were inherently ill-suited in the battlefield of Panipat that the military power built up by leaders of the position of Shivaji and Bajirao collapsed irretrievably

A GREAT LEADERS'S VISION.

Bajirao I extended and carried to its logical culmination the technique that Shivaji patterned and he faithfully abided by the principles that not only Shivaji but military leaders of ability of all times and countries have established with their records. The campaign in Malwa and the historic and victorious march to Delhi are the most outstanding examples that bring into relief the superb leadership and mastery of military skill when the strength of the opponent was used against him.

It also attests to the skilful 'indirect approach' with eating into the enemies' strength stage by stage, constant harassment. envelopment of his flank, ruse and distraction and paralysis through surprize. The extension of the northern frontier beyond the river Narbada itself was inspired not so much through military ambition of conquest as through strategic wisdom. Bajirao had had a vision and insight that few soldiers could have possessed and the wisdom of placing distance between a powerful opponent who possessed an empire and the Maratha State as the primary condition of safety and defence become quite obvious to us.

HISTORY AS A WHOLE.

Although the life of Bajirao has been sketched before in the published Maratha history Dr. V. G. Dighe has now published for the first time all the authentic events and incidents culled from various some of the so far unpublished, sources. "The Peshwa Dafter, the 'Rozkirds' (diaries), Jaipur 'Akhbarats,' Diaries of the Bombay Government, Portuguese archives, Persian records as well as the writings of Maratha scholars like Rajwade and Parasnis have been used in giving a clear, coherent account of Bajirao's achievement.

Having worked as an Archivist in the Poona Alienation and Bombay Record Offices in connection with the activities of the Historical Research office he has equipped himself with considerable experience in historical research. The previous published work also attests to the correct perspective and integrity demanded in a worker who must combine the highest regard for factual record, critical ability and passionate love for historical knowledge and idealism.

REAL RESEARCH

Dr. Dighe's work has been submitted as a thesis for his Ph.D. degree. But it should be published and made accessible to the general reading public if only because of the interest that it possesses for all students of history. The term 'research' itself in its application amongst us has deteriorated and however, been degraded to mean the copists' hack compilation or propagandist distortion of historical facts usually carried on by certain sectarian, obscurantist, if monopolist, foreign or local interests. It is essential that history should be safeguarded from the process of falsification to which it is subjected by the hacks and commercial hucksters today. There is no dearth of material of first-rate importance so far as Maratha history is concerned Unfortunately it is not published and made accessible to a public outside small, insignificant and almost esoteric circles

"THE LEAKY BOAT"

OTTAI-PADAGU, by A. David Pichai and S. A. Rahim. The Torpido Publishers, Tanjore. 1942 Price As. 10.

A South Indian who was present at the Matunga Astika Samaj meeting addressed by the great C. R., writes that C. R. spoke for full two hours and a half. "Every one who heard him there is inclined to agree with him completely. That is C. R.!" Possibly, there may be others who are inclined, South Indians or others, to agree with the great leader. The extraordinary and almost uncommon courage of the man, his biting sarcasm, his uncanny stories and his cool and detached intellect are apt to impress most of us. Evidently my correspondent has been among those so affected.

Mr. David Pichai is a Christian member of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee; and Mr S. A. Rahim is one of younger Muslim publicists, whom the Government of Madras have recently honoured with a gagging order.

There is a short first chapter which traces the genesis of the Muslim League and the successive developments of its politics. The second chapter summarises the opinions of important leaders and organisations on the propaganda of Mr C R. Rajagopalachariar. In the third chapter the authors contend that only by Swaraj can we solve the Hindu-Muslim differences; as the prime motive power for these differences is the presence of the British. The book may serve all the Tamil public as a useful contribution to current discussion of the communal problem.

T. H.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

FOR STUDENTS OF WAR

MILITARY STUDIES NO. 1 Pages 32. Price 4 annas (one anna extra for postage). Edited and published by G. M. Jadhav, Shivaji Road, Baroda. Can be obtained from the Editor.

Military Studies No. 1 contains articles on "The Princeton Program of Military Studies" by Dr. Edward Mead Earle, "Geopolitics and To-day's War" by Leonard Engel, and "The Tools of War" by James R. Newman. The Copyright articles are reprinted from "the Intantry Journal", Washington, by permission.

"Though military studies have been the neglected step-child of American scholarship in the past, the gravity of the military perils now confronting our nation should assure a more intelligent concern for them in the future," says Dr Mead in his article. Is it too much to hope that the gravity of the military perils now confronting India should awaken interest in military studies and National Defence? "Geopolitics and To-day's War" contains very useful information. Indians will do welll to study geopolitics. "By definition geopolitics is a new science, which deals with the relationship between geography and the rise and fall of nations and empires, between geography and human conflict, whether economic clash or full-fledged war. It need not be said that this new science might be an extremely useful aid to the general advance of knowledge." A careful study of geopolitics will help the people of India and also of other countries. It is just as well to understand the relationship between geography and the rise and fall if nations and empires.

About "The Tools of War" G. V. says "In fact, I'd like to see every living writer and commentator on war in the United Nations" required to learn by heart two short paragraphs from 'The Tools of War." Those are interested can read the two paragraphs in "Military Studies" No 1. Indians should take interest in "Military Studies" and help this work. Indians must learn to defend India.

M. S.

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CUTS, etc.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I have received a pretty long report of the opening ceremony of a Bal Mandir at Wardha by our beloved leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Busy with quite a number of activities as Panditji always is, it seems this function amused and entertained him a good deal. And the children surely were not less happy in having him in their midst.

The Bal Mandir at Wardha is run under the auspices of the Mahilashram, and its chief worker is Shrimati Meeraben Mundhada. In forwarding the report and the photographs taken on the occasion she has shown interest also in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. Already she has sent for the membership forms to enrol her two children.

* * *

I understand that children at Mahilashram are very active. They run certain activities which are exactly like those of the Balkan-ji-Bari. So I hope now our connections will grow and soon a Branch of the Association will be established at Wardha. I and all Balkan-ji-Bari friends will watch with interest, the progress of children's activities there.

Photographs of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have been reproduced on this page, and they give a fair idea of what the function of the opening ceremony of the Bal Mandir at Wardha must have been like. Panditji is reported to have expressed high hopes in the rising generation of our Motherland. Indeed, they may be able to achieve what we have not been able to!

That reminds me of a Balkan-ji-Bari function long ago when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru performed the opening ceremony of our Children's Own Library at Karachi, probably in the year 1937. Children's dances at that function were appreciated by him as much as he seems to have appreciated the ones at Wardha. After all children are children everywhere and with their innocence and joy which they share with us readily, what an amount of happiness they give us!

* * *

I would like to inform you that Shrimati Parvati T. Gidvani, President of the Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, a Member of the All India Board of Directors of the Association, and soul of the children's movement in Sind, would be amidst us this week. In her honour Shri B. G. Kher, who is at the head of our organisation, would invite the Balkan-ji-Bari workers to tea, and there will also be a children's function probably at Khar. The definite dates of these functions will be duly informed to all the Local Branches.

* * *

"PUSHPA—The Children's Own Paper" for the month of August is ready. It is full of a number of beautiful pictures and interesting articles. Those who are not its annual subscribers will do well to send for the copies, enclosing three annas stamps for each, from the Manager, "PUSHPA", 31 Tribhovan Road, Bombay, 4. As it is not possible to print more copies than necessary, on account of the paper difficulties, may I advise you to become its regular subscribers by paying Rupees Two only? Judged by the reports received from its various readers, I think you too will like the paper.

* * *

The other day on a B.E.S.T. bus packed to the brim in great rush-hour style, the conductor pulled up at a stop, and in order that nobody else could get on the bus unnecessarily, he inquired loudly if there was anybody who wanted to go off. There was no answer, and the worthly driver started to move away. Just as soon as the bus began to roll, the bell began to ring wildly. The determined driver continued on his way until the next stop. Here he stopped and waited for his indignant passenger to get out. The passenger made no move. Finally the conductor lost patience and yelled back, "Why don't you step on the treadle?" And came the answer, "Oh, how smart? You wouldn't let me off where I wanted. Now do you think I'll get off where you want me to?"

* * *

Now about Rajni of whom I told you something last week. It seems she goes to school with a hoard of little girls and boys, whom she has lately made friends with. She has introduced me to only one of them, Dhairyabala, who is perhaps her relative. Once she dropped her books, pens and everything, so I helped her to take them from the ground. Ever since then she has become a good friend. When we meet at the crossways, as usual Rajni bawls out ".....bhai,.....bhai" and I call her "Rajni Behn." Then Dhairyabala shouts, "...bhai, bhai" and I greet her, "Dhairyabala." She feels prised that I remember her name too. After that all the urchins begin to call me "...bhai, ...bhai." But I told them plainly that they should first introduce themselves to me and let me know their names; otherwise how could they expect me to greet them all as I do Rajnibhen and Dhairyabala. All the same, they continue to wave their little hands: How charming!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Bapu

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru planted a mango tree on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Bal Mandir at Wardha. Children are seen (in the photo) watering the tree.

Recently Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared open the Bal Mandir at Wardha, started under the auspices of the Mahilashram. In the photos Panditji (left) is being garlanded by a child of the Bal Mandir, and he (right) is seen enjoying the "Radha-Krishna Milan" Dance performed on the occasion by the Bal Mandir girls.

INDIA DEMANDS A SECOND FOOD FRONT!

(Continued from page 5)

nutrition point of view, but also from the sheer necessity of national economy.

Balanced Diet

Another huge waste in the use of rice is the throwing out of canjee, the watery portion after boiling. In fact, this is the most nutritive element in rice, and it is a tragedy that people do not realise it. There is an episode in Indian history where during a siege Indian sepoys consumed the 'canjee' and gave the rice to European soldiers. Though the Indian sepoys were looked down as simpletons, they seem to have understood the value of nutrition more than the moderns. The amount of 'canjee' thrown out in a family is enough to feed a person, and this waste should be immediately stopped in view of the food scarcity. Though there are loud complaints against soaring prices of rice and wheat, hotels and houses are freely drawing from the stock as though they are living in days of plenty. This is bound to affect the supply of rice to the poor, who are already on the starvation level. "Rice-killers" should be compelled to substitute jowar, bajri, barley, ragi or Indian millet and thus release a good portion of rice for the consumption of the poor. Otherwise, there is the danger of the workers in the field and factories not getting their minimum quota of rice. In fact, this period of scarcity can be utilised for the inauguration of the experiment of balanced diet. A committee of nutrition experts and food caterers can usefully draw up a scheme of balanced food both from the point of view of taste and nutrition, mostly using food grains other than wheat and rice. This work should be expedited and their proposals should be implemented "in toto" for the duration of the war.

The "Grow More Food" campaign has stimulated the cry for the production of more vegetables and fruits. Government House lawns, public gardens and Secretariat compounds have begun to and social standards. The possibilities of the campaign are great provided the resources are properly husbanded. In India, there is no scarcity of vegetables except in certain seasons. So the products of the "Grow More Vegetables and Fruits" campaign will be a waste if the extra fruits and vegetables are not pickled and preserved to be used in the off-season. Fruits should be utilised in full during the season, not only for health purposes but also to relieve the pressure on sugar. Along with vegetables and fruits, root crops like yam, sweet potato and tapioca should be grown as substitute food crops. All these attempts should be made with an eye to reduce rice consumption and make it a side-dish, so that the eating of more fruits, vegetables and root crops will leave a fair margin of rice for the poorer classes.

Community Kitchens

There is also another field which can be explored with caution. At present, we are faced not only with the scarcity of food grains but also with fuel and oil scarcity. Community kitchens can be tried in selected spots where there is homogeneity in way of life and social standrds. The possibilities of community kitchens are great in rural areas, though the orthodoxy might put up a big fight against it. But this can be overcome by utilising temples and other public places as the venue for experiment. The saving effected in the scheme will be tremendous. The Government of Madras have opened "V"-houses managed by the Salvation Army, where food will be supplied to the poor at cost price. This example is worth to be copied in scarcity and emergency areas.

Wanted National Food Front

Thus the "Grow More Food" campaign, even to be successful as a temporary war measure, has to initiate revolutionary changes in many fields. It involves land reform, food reform and various major changes which cannot be carried out without the willing consent of the people. A National Food Front, totally national in personnel and objective, can alone mobilise national energy towards that nation-wide drive. A national Food Ministry with a net-work of popular food councils throughout the length and breadths of the country is the need of the hour. The innumerable branches of the All-India Village Industries' Association which are working for self-sufficiency and self-protection can be harnessed for this drive. Also Workers' and Peasants' organisations must be enlisted, for, as sons of the soil, theirs is the toil. The motto of the National Food Front must be "All is well that grows well."

IN DEFENCE OF JOAD

Freethinker's Reply To Rationalist

By F. G. PEARCE

In "The Bombay Chronicle' Weekly of July 26th, Mr. R. Hari criticises a recent broadcast of Prof. C. E. M. Joad. Joad, he says, "attributes the rise of Hitler and the present war to the lack of religion." Mr. Hari's own view is that "it is doubtful whether going to churches and believing in a few stupid dogmas would have averted the present war."

The flaw in this argument is obvious, and it provides a good example of the simplest way of discrediting an opponent in debate, viz: take one of his statements apart from its context, put your own interpretation upon its terms in place of the other man's, and thus prove his statement to be absurd.

In the present instance, first of all, is it in the least likely that a philosopher of Joad's standing would assert that if people went to church and believed 'a few stupid dogmas', there would be no war? If Mr. Hari has read even one of Joad's books, I am certain he cannot but admit that such an interpretation is completely inadmissible. Surely, one should try to understand what an opponent means and interpret his terminology in the light on such understanding, before contradicting and ridiculing his views.

What Is Religion?

The whole argument turns, of course, upon the interpretation placed upon the term 'religion' by Prof. Joad and Mr. Hari, respectively. The latter tells us candidly, later in his reply, that what he means by religion is "irrational beliefs, superstition, rituals, untenable dogmas, and a blind faith." If that is indeed the meaning of the term, then certainly no one (including Prof. Joad, I am sure) would deny that such 'religion' is powerless to prevent war, or to fulfil any function whatever except to be "opium for the people." Obviously Prof. Joad, urging that a revival of religion is necessary to restore moral values and to help men feel the inadequacy of a social, political and economic system which ultimately amounts to letting 'the devil take the hindmost', means by 'religion' a great deal more than Mr. Hari does.

Because many horrible cruelties have been tolerated and even perpetrated in the name of 'religion', Mr. Hari, and many of his way of thinking nowadays, are not prepared to allow that there may have been and may still be aspects of religion that are productive of the very results that they themselves want to bring about. They prefer to 'give a dog a bad name and hang it.' But, (to change the metaphor rather abruptly), they are running the risk of 'pouring out the baby with the bath-water.' How many men and women, how many nations, how many movements, if judged solely by their weakest elements and the mistakes that they have made, could survive judgment for a year, or even a month or a day? Would Mr. Hari wish us to judge of the Russian revolutionaries and their faith by the shoddy buildings and inefficient machines that they made in their early years? Would he not—and rightly so—claim that they should be judged rather by the Moscow Metro and the Dneiper Dam,—and even more by the marvellous unity and heroism they are showing in the present titanic contest.

Now, strange as it may appear to Mr. Hari, I am going to argue that deeds like these,—yes, even the deeds of the Russian Communists themselves who tried to stamp out religion,—are at rock bottom based and built up on "nothing more now less than religion itself!" Obviously it was not the kind of 'religion' that Mr. Hari has in mind. But, I hope to show that it was religion in no inadmissible sense of the term.

Illusion And Reality

Religion, as I view it and have tried to experience it, has nothing whatever to do with rituals, dogmas, and superstitions. They are the shoddy trappings in which it is wrapped by those who have not seen and unknown the thing itself. Religion is not even necessarily concerned with the supernatural or the divine—unless you insist that whatever is super-normal is super-natural, and that whatever is super-human is divine! To me, and to thousands of others like me who are groping their way along the paths of experience towards a glimmer of truth, without belonging to any sect, and without calling themselves followers of any particular prophet,—to us it is a fact and not a faith that human consciousness can be expanded beyond the bounds of what we normally feel to be our individual 'self.'

It is also a fact, and not a phantasy, that when that wider consciousness has been attained, however momentarily, then one begins to realise what it really means to live. And the theory which some of us are individually seeking to work out and to test, is that it is our normal sense of separateness which is the illusion while our (as yet more transient) sense of being more-than-self is nearer the reality. In a brief article such as this it is not possible to attempt an explanation of how the illusion of self has been built up in an agelong process by the human mind, as a necessary stage of our evolution, nor how the breaking-up of that illusion is, psychologically, the next inevitable stage,—no less inevitable than that politically and economically, Fascism must ultimately bring about its own destruction.

The point I should like to make here, however, for Mr. Hari and his friends to consider, is that this experience of breaking the bonds of self (obviously the very essence of religion in the fullest sense) is one that is gained not only by withdrawal, whether into the yogi's trance, the artist's vision, or the ecstasy of the religious devotee. In fact, if it be sought as a means of 'escape' from life, it can probably be never found at all. But it is equally the experience of all those who lose themselves in self-forgetful dedication to the cause of human freedom, under whatever guise. And, whatever may be our politics, we can all thankfully admit that in modern times such dedication has nowhere been more completely shown than in the U.S.S.R., though happily it is not the monopoly of any nationality, party or creed.

On one point of Mr. Hari's reply to Joad I find myself in agreement with him, as, I think, Joad himself would also be. That is when he says that "the nearest approach to a structure of society allowing the fullest expression of moral values is the socialistic society." Mr. Hari would have the society created first, so that the moral values may be expressed. Mr. Joad (I think) holds, on the other hand, that without a sufficient number of people whose hearts and minds cherish such values above everything else (i.e., deeply 'religious' people in the fullest sense) it will be improbable if not impossible that such a society will ever come into existence at all.

The Important Thing

Surely those two views are simply like the two ends of a lever. My own suggestion is that the lever can be operated from either end, each of us being free to choose the end we prefer. The important thing is that the lever should be put into action, and for that it seems to me that it is better to join with others who wish to push at the same end, rather than spend time disputing with those who are trying to do what is essentially the same work, from the other end.

If my experiments in religion impel me to try to serve Mr. Hari's cause, is it helpful on his part to try to prove that my efforts are just 'superstition'? And if Mr. Hari is working to create a society in which all men have equal rights and equal opportunities of finding the way to their fullest development, shall I quarrel with him if he prefers to call his way of breaking the bonds of self by some other, less religious-sounding, name? No, indeed, for the world will be changed the sooner because we are both at work on the job, though from opposite ends; and humanity is the richer because there are more notes in the scale than one.

THE UNDERGROUND PRESS

(Continued From Page 4)

printer went out of business and we found ourselves without one. We found another; but one fine day this printer's daughter, frightened, threatened to denounce us. So we decided to go back to our old methods. The next issue was due to appear on a Saturday. On Friday I got wind of the news that I was to be arrested; so I immediately disappeared. I had learnt a week previously that the editor of another clandestine newspaper had been shot!"

What is true of "Valmy" is true of the other clandestine papers as well. To avoid discovery by the police they have to be continually on the move. Indeed, an issue of 'La Voix de Paris' mentioned in one of its issues after the date line: -'Apres le 32me' demenagement," that is, 'after the 32nd move.'

In India, Too

In our own City we have been told of the many thrilling adventures of the Congress Bulletin, that illegal stencilled sheet, which puzzled and perplexed the bureaucracy so much. Indeed the story has been told that once when the police located the place where it was being produced, those engaged in the work converted a moving automoblie as the "printing shed." While the police were raiding the place, the Bulletin was being actually duplicated inside a car: all that the police could lay their hands on was a dilapidated typewriter and some ink-soiled foo'scap sheets. The intrepid workers had already received the "yellow signal." On another occasion a prominent Congress worker who was believed to be the "scribe" for the Bulletin was arrested on the public road somewhere in the City. He was on the "wanted" list and there was a reward announced for his apprehension. The police searched him for the "copy" the Bulletin. All they found was a doctor's prescription!

There have been other illegal news-sheets in India. In France and Belgium and Holland, about whose underground newspapers much has been sa'd in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle", the clandestine newspaper is hailed as a patriotic endeavour. In India, however, it is a crime. Hence the story of the Underground Press in India will remain untold for a long time.

"Let noble fury's passion soar.
In each breast flaming bright
The war is on—our people's war,
Our sacred final fight."

MARSHALS LEEB AND RUNDSTEDT

(Continued from Page 7)

best written by any German senior officer. His methods of preparing a campaign and of laying down the details of a plan are exceptional even by the standard of the Berlin General Staff.

These men have shown openly in the past that they have different political ideas to Hitler's. There is, however, one aim on which they agree with their supreme commander—that of world domination for the Germans. They are both of the same type as Falkenhayn, the former Chief of the Imperial German General Staff, who in 1916 sacrificed hundreds of thousands of soldiers at Verdun in a few weeks in the attempt to see a fantastic dream realised.

—"Manchester Guardian"

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THE LAST PAGE

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THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

"Think For Yourself". Don't allow National War Front advertisements to do your thinking.

★

The Reds Arrive

Several months ago the word went round Bombay: "The Russians are here". Red Army soldiers, it was excitedly explained, had been seen in restaurants and walking about the Fort area. Their uniforms were simple, a yellowish seagreen, and their bearing was dignified. "Look at them," the Sovietophiles exclaimed, "how different to other soldiers, how very majestic.....I mean how very proletarian!"

Unemotionally (though not disinterestedly) one of the "Chroniclers" approached one of these Russians.

"Hello, comrades. When did you leave Russia?"

"Russia?"

"Yes, Russia—or, rather, the Soviet Union. Aren't you from there?"

"No. We are Dutch."

And that was the last we saw of any Russians in Bombay—until last week when we had an opportunity of meeting a big party of them—men, women and children—on their way to Soviet Consulates in Africa, and a journalist and his wife 'en route' for Australia.

★

The Bolshies Dress For Dinner!

Both the local Russianophiles and Russianophobes will be surprised to hear that the Russian Consular party was staying at the very bourgeoise Taj Mahal hotel, they dressed for dinner, displayed perfect table manners, had no bombs or knives in the light luggage they carried (they had come most of the way by plane).

★

Ninotchka And Klaudia

We had a better opportunity of coming into contact with the Russian journalist and his very charming wife. Vladimir Mikheyev and Klaudia Mikheyeva are as remote from the once popular conception of the "bearded and blood-thirsty Bolsheviks" as it is possible to imagine. Vladimir who is 35 and worked as a compositor in a press before he got promoted to reporting, is a clean-cut, clean-shaven smart young man speaks English with a continental accent, while anyone would mistake blonde and rather fragile Klaudia for an American college girl straight from the campus. She does not use make-up and is generally simply dressed in a printed cotton frock but she bears no resemblance to the austere and fanatic Ninotchka of the movies.

Indeed, the dominant impression one gets of the couple is that of average, happily married, intelligent young people who enjoy music and are sport enough to sample Indian food—and enjoy it. There is not the slightest trace of fanaticism in them—not even of unnecessary ideological fervour. They carry themselves with the self-confidence of those who have secured their freedom and are completely satisfied with their way of life.

But, mention the war, and there is a quiet transformation. One notices a sudden tension of the muscles, a faraway look in the eyes, a twitching of the hands as if eager to grip a rifle. They are not overtly demonstrative but their determination is unmistakable. The Vladimirs and Klaudias will never, never, yield to Hitler!

★

Music Of The People

We had an informal lunch with the Mikheyevs at a friend's place, followed by a highbrow musical afternoon. The Russians had brought their records—they left behind part of their clothes to be able to carry in the plane this load of music—and we played them all.

It was a thrilling experience—the music and the reaction on the Mikheyevs.

As record after record was played, representative of the variety of cultures and languages in the Soviet Union, the two Soviet citizens seemed to be back in their own proletarian homeland. The corn was high and ripe on the banks of the Don, waving in the Caucasian breeze. Leningrad was aglow with the Arctic night. The boats floated down the Volga as the boatmen sang to the accompaniment of the music of the oars. The gypsies danced a whirlwind dance and a Georgian woman declared that she still loved her man, even if he had jilted her. There was children's laughter in the Gorky Park. The domes and minarets of Moscow held their heads high and proud as the cobblestones rang with the determined tramp—tramp—tramp of the Red Army marching out to battle. And, suddenly, the sky was overcast with evil clouds and the drone of Luftwaffe was heard. The peasant in the field, the worker in the factory, the Gypsy dancer, the Georgian woman, the children in the park—they all heard it. The dance and the song came to an abrupt end, the children were hushed into silence, the tractors became tanks and the factory-worker gripped his Red Army rifle—the blond Russians, the dark gypsies, the Azerbaijanians and the Turkmanians, the nomads and the metropolitan intellectuals, the men and women of the Soviet Union rose to meet the enemy.

All this was in that music—and more!—for the music of the Soviet Union is the music of the people, expressing in terms of symphony and rhythm their life with all its joys and sorrows, hopes and fears. And these two Soviet citizens sat in a room in Bombay filled with a nostalgic yearning for home—the home that is more than home for them and millions like them—and one could see them sending their thoughts to their comrades in fields and factories and the battlefronts of that far-flung empire—the world's first empire of the workers and the toilers!

★

Comrades

On the fateful Sunday morning when Pearl Harbour was bombed, Americans woke up to realize, among other things, that India was not a "mysterious" land of naked fakirs and tigers but a valuable ally in the struggle against Fascist aggression. Since then India has suddenly become one of the chief news sources for the American press.

With characteristic promptness, the American newspapers and news agencies diverted their war correspondents from the Far East or Near East to India. Today there are about a dozen of them in India. Most of them at the moment are in Bombay covering the A. I. C. C. We have met several of them and found them exceptionally friendly and anxious to understand the Indian view-point and to faithfully interpret it to their American readers.

As brother journalists, comrades and friends, they are most welcome. We have every hope that they will help, through their writings, to remove the many quaint notions about India entertained by the average American, and thus lay the foundations of Indo-American understanding and friendship.

★

A Big 'But'

But—an important but—that will be possible ONLY if they really try to be sure of their facts and don't distort them to suit the tastes of a sensation-loving rewrite-man or news editor in New York or Chicago.

★

Is This "Life"-Like?

For instance, we don't expect them to indulge in such obvious, glaring, mischievous untruths as appeared recently in the pages of 'Life' along with photographs of Mahatma Gandhi and General Chiang Kai-Shek. We reproduce a few choice remarks for the amusement of our readers and the edification of our American journalist friends:—

"Chiang Kai-Shek is the fighting leader of Free China. Mahatma Gandhi is the talking leader of subject India."

"Only about 1 per cent of this population is really represented by the Hindu leaders. Most of the rest of India do not know the name of Nehru, perhaps not even the name of Gandhi."

"Gandhi has decided to leave India the football of destiny."

"At first, Gandhi refused to meet the Chiangs at New Delhi, on the ground that he was their host and by Chinese custom they must come to him at Calcutta. The Chiangs willingly went to Calcutta." (Can perversion of truth go further?)

We are not going to appeal to the American journalists to be fair-minded and sympathetic towards India's national aspirations. But, we will give them this friendly advice: Friends, even if you want to be nasty at the expense of Gandhi or India, at least be sure of your facts. And—if that is the case—don't allow the illiterate (so far as India is concerned) rewrite-men in your head offices to distort your despatches.

★

A Male Miss Mayo

We have not been surprised by the spate of anti-Gandhi and anti-Congress comments in the American press. (Old man Reuter sees to it that the few pro-Indian comments don't reach India). Some of them have amused us, others have bored us. But at least one has provoked us. It is the report of a broadcast by Mr. James Gerard, described as former United States Ambassador in Germany, who thought he had made a devastating point when, trying to be a male reincarnation of the late Miss Mayo, he said:—

"Hindus who keep their forty million untouchables in worse than slavery will appeal here in vain for our interference in Mr. Gandhi's backstabbing campaign."

★

We Hit Back

This has provoked us but we will not insult Gandhiji by offering any defence on his behalf.

But we will hit back with a weapon that will be quite familiar to Mr. Ex-Ambassador to Nazi Germany. Please read on. Here we go.

★

"For Whose Freedom?"

If Americans rightly ask, "Are we fighting to save England's grip on the coloured peoples of Asia and Africa?", so equally can Britons ask, "Are we fighting to save an American democracy which denies equality to 13,000,000 coloured Americans?"

Thus the editor of "Asia" (New York), introducing an article about American Negroes written by a white American. The article is appropriately headed, "For whose Freedom?" We make no apology for flinging a few quotations from this article straight at Mr. Gerard:—

"Brown Americans still wear chains. The finest Negro is at the mercy of the meanest white man."

"All through the South Negroes are relegated to separate schools, separate parks and playgrounds, separate space on trains and buses....."

"In violation of the basic principles of democracy, Negroes are not allowed to vote. Even today four million are kept from using the ballot—almost two-thirds of all the Negroes of voting age in the land."

"Most terrible of all the crimes against decency—not to say democracy—are lynchings... During the past seventy-five years more than three thousand Negroes have been tortured to death by mobs.... Hundreds of Negroes have been done to death for the most trivial offences: talking back, testifying against a white man, shooting a white man's dog... Many have been killed for resisting white men's attack on their wives or sisters."

So you see, Mr. Gerard, we shall not allow slave-owners and lynchers to talk in that overbearing tone about India's greatest man.

But if you are really interested in the welfare of the untouchables (we doubt it), then come to India and see what a revolution Gandhiji and his Congressmen have achieved in breaking the edifice of untouchability. Thanks to Gandhi's life-long effort on behalf of the untouchables, today one of them can become an Executive Councillor. When shall we see a Negro occupying a Ministerial job in Washington?

★

Straws In The Wind

In the Tilak Day procession in Bombay some students carried a banner bearing the simple legend: "1857-1942".

One Hindu (Mahasabha?) and one Muslim League member have given notice of censure motions against Mayor Yusuf Meherally.

The first Congress Session was held in Bombay, the last in—.

The National War Front wallahs held a meeting in Ahmedabad. The meeting was very "successful"!

Earl (Bertrand) Russel advocates freedom for India, leftwing Socialist Stafford Cripps denies it

Wendell Wilkie was once defeated in U. S. A., now he wants to be successful in India. (Cripps might well say: "Fools rush in...")

The local censors have ordered new stock of blue pencils to cope with American press correspondents covering the A. I. C. C.

The F. A. B. is not filming "The Gallant Effort" of the A. I. C. C.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Something went wrong in the cook-house and the piecrust was as hard as a brick. The mess wag sent it back with a message: "Give us the tools and we'll finish the job!"

* * *

Macpherson took his gramophone back to the shop.

Said the assistant: "It is most unusual to have a mchine returned after a year's use. What's wrong with it?"

"The needle's broken," explained Macpherson.

* * *

Two Italians met in a street in Milan.

"How's business?" asked one.

"Very much better," said the other.

"Better?" cried the first in surprise.

"Yes, very much better than next year," the other explained.

* * *

An enemy 'plane passed over a certain district one night, and the following morning a man told his neighbour that an unexploded incendiary bomb had fallen into his bedroom.

"Throw it into the garden?" inquired the neighbour.

"Can't do that," was the reply. "It's six feet long."

"Good gracious," gasped the neighbour, "that's not an incendiary—that's a high explosive! Have you been sleeping in the bed-room with that thing all night?"

"Not bloomin' likely...I slept on the couch in drawing-room!"

* * *

This story comes from America.

While Firestone, Edison, Ford, and Burroughs were touring, a light and a tyre on the car went wrong. Mr. Ford went into a store and said to the proprietor: "What kind of lights do you have?"

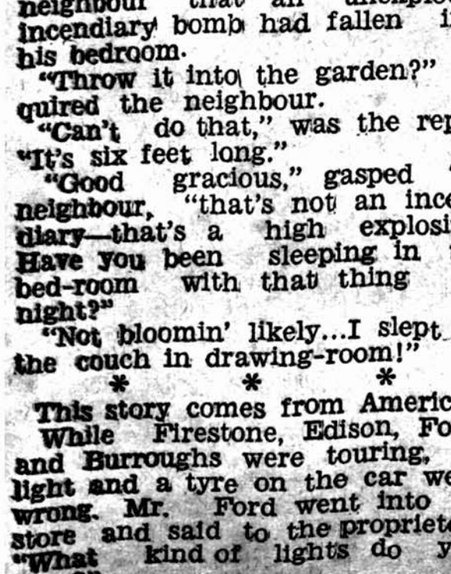
"Edison", was the reply.

"And tyres?"

"Firestone."

"You may be interested to know that Mr. Edison and Mr. Firestone are in my car, and that I am Henry Ford."

As the man was putting on the tyre, Mr. Burroughs, who was well adorned with white whiskers, leaned out of the car and the man, looking at him, said: "If you tell me you're Santa Claus, I'll crown you with this spanner!"



"What's the matter with him."
"He says someone has been eating biscuits in his bed, Sahib."

A blushing young woman handed the post office clerk a telegram containing only a name, address and one word—"Yes."

Wishing to be helpful, the clerk said: "You know, you can send five more words for the same price."

"I know I can," replied the young woman, "but don't you think I'd look too eager if I said it six times?"

* * *

Peter was visiting his aunt in the country, and this relative was somewhat strict with him.

One thing upon which she insisted was the observance of Sunday as not a day for play. So when she found Peter sailing his toy boat in the bath on Sunday afternoon she was grieved.

"Don't you know, Peter," she said, reproachfully, "that it's very wicked to sail your boat on Sunday?"

"Oh, but aunty", explained Peter, anxiously, "it's not a pleasure trip. It's a missionary boat going to Africa."

"Yes, agriculture's in his blood since he did so well with his allotment. He now moistens his hands at bridge whenever spades are trumps."

* * *

They had had a little argument. When the wife went into the hall she met the maid and became suspicious.

"Mary, were you listening?" she asked the girl.

"No, ma'am.

"Mary, don't deny it—your hair is still standing on end."

* * *

A Grocer had difficulty with a doctor who was backward in paying his bills, so he put the matter in the hands of a collector. The man returned looking worried.

"What's the matter?" asked the grocer. "What did the doctor say?"

"Well", replied the collector, "he said I wasn't looking well, examined my tongue, and advised me to remain indoors for a few weeks."

Lady (after giving small evacuee a lesson in pronunciation) "Now, you will always remember, won't you, that Y-E-S is pronounced 'Yes'"?

Small Evacuee: "Yus."

A newly-rich and rather ignorant hostess who was entertaining a peer kept calling him "My lord."

Her small daughter slipped down from her seat, approached her parent, and whispered: "Mother, dear, you haven't asked God to have any mustard."

* * *

The street musician was tired, and the motorist agreed to give him a lift to the next town.

As they were racing at terrific speed down a hill, the motorist suddenly shouted above the noise of the car: "What instrument do you play?"

The musician shouted back. The violin!"

The driver crouched over the steering-wheel, peering ahead. He yelled: "That's a pity!"

"Why is it a pity?" demanded the musician.

"It's a pity you don't play the harp!" yelled the motorist. "The brakes won't work."

* * *

George was the most bashful lad in the village. So the family were astonished when he told them one evening that he was going courting.

After spending over an hour getting ready, he set out.

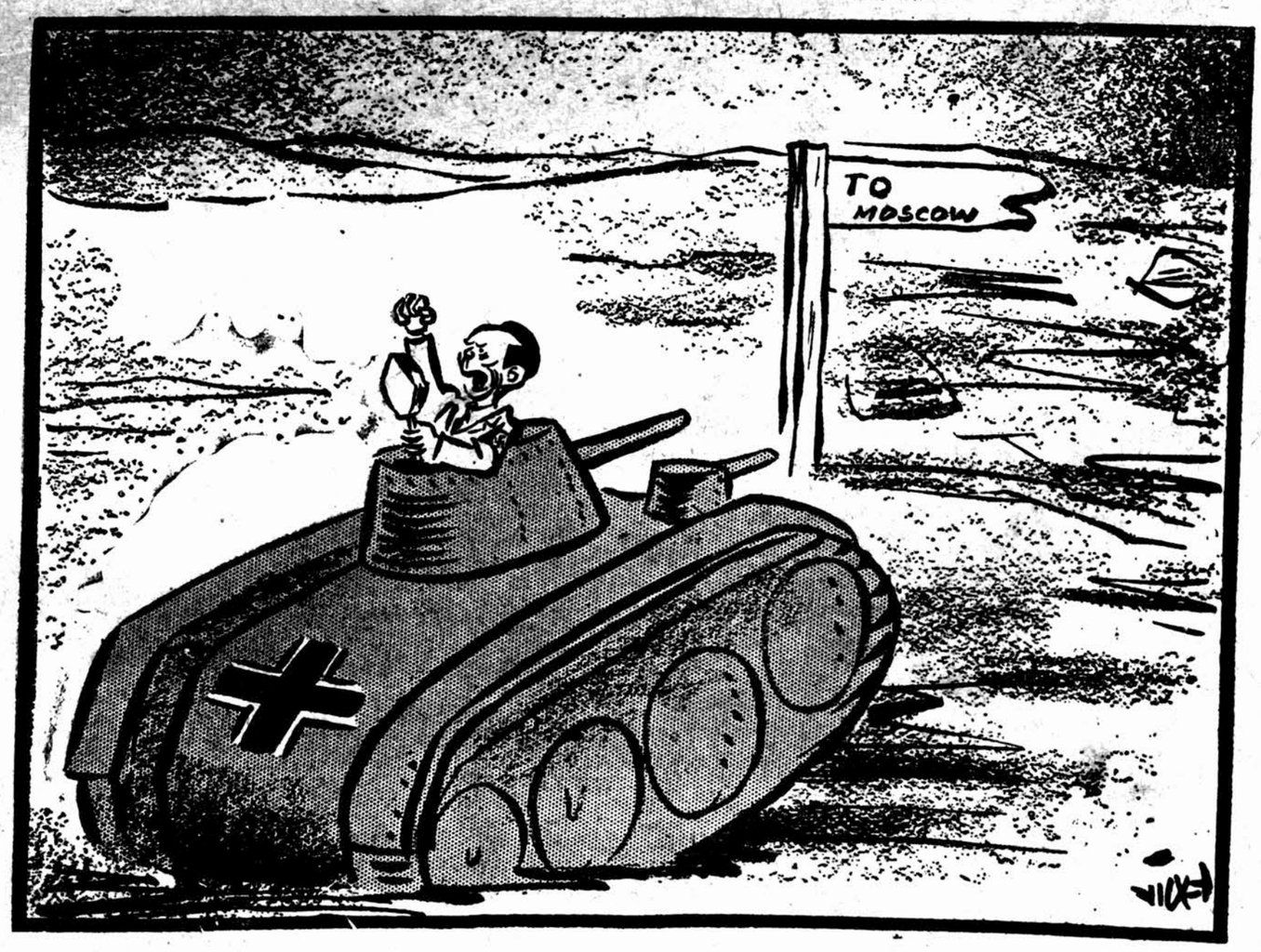
In half an hour he returned, looking well pleased with himself.

"You're back soon," said his mother. "How did you get on?"

"All right", replied George, with a grin.

"Did you see her?"

"Ay", said George. "Oi did an' all; an' if oi 'adn't ducked down sharp behind the hedge, she'd have seen oi, too!"



"We've annihlated the Red Army six times but these barbarians still fight"
Cartoon from the London *Daily Chronicle*.

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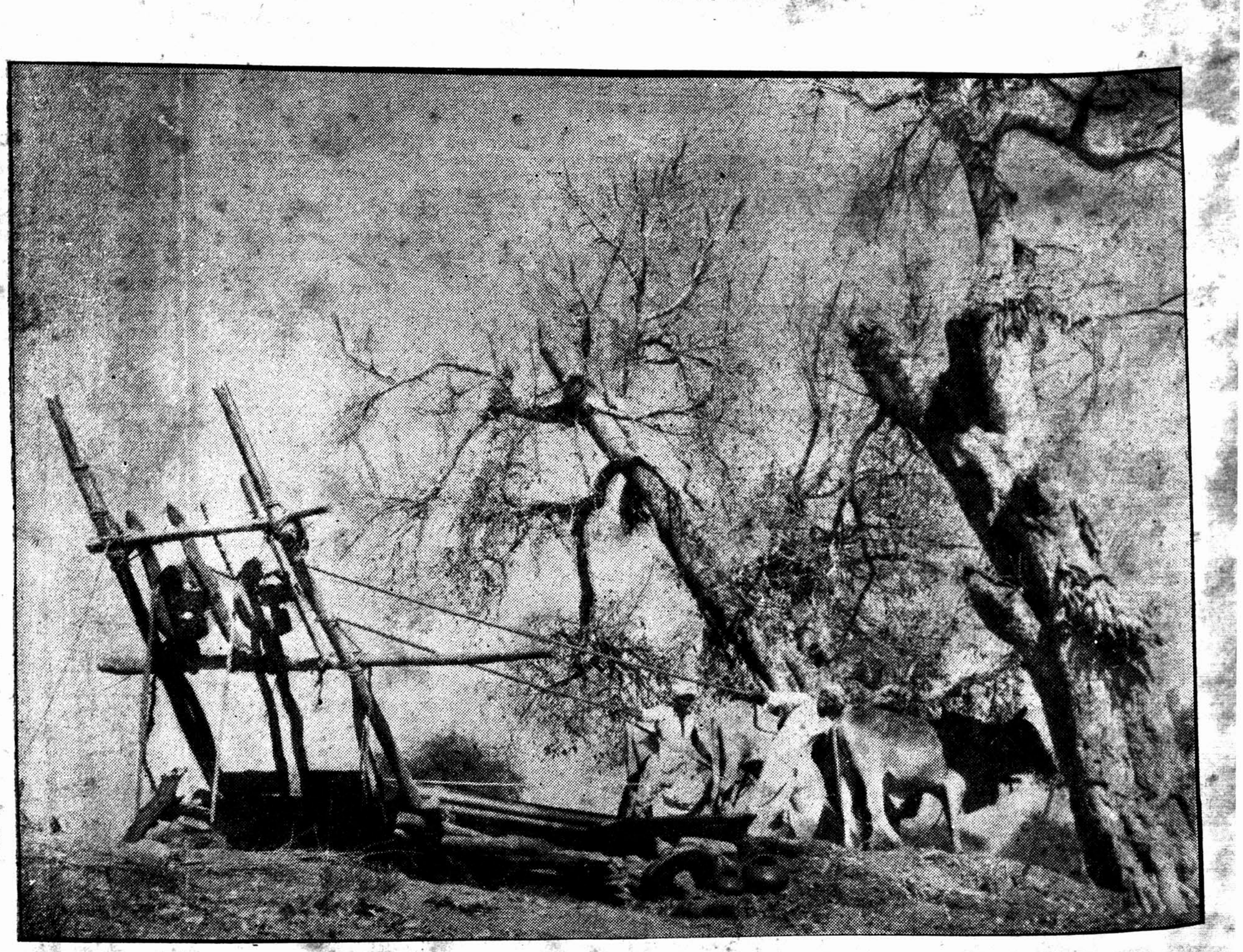
The Temple Tank

—B. F. FERREIRA



Pulling Their Weight

—CHIMANLAL TRIVEDI

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.